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NOTES

ON

MYSORE.

1831.

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Notes.

On the state of affairs in Mysore framed on information derived partly from the public accounts, but principally from the best informed persons in and out of office; the object being to collect into one & one connected shape, all that is useful to be known of the system of Finance both in ancient and modern times; of the administration of Justice, and of the existing Establishments. It will of course be understood that these are to be subject to many corrections and omissions on its being compared with a correct view of its actual state, can be fairly ascertained when recorded; for at present it is in many instances exceedingly difficult from various causes, to obtain correct information either of the past or

the present state of affairs. In the mean time, this proposed outline, while it may assist the Governor General in easily comprehending the various branches of the service, will also, it may be hoped, materially facilitate the prosecution of further enquiries, indispensable to an efficient administration.

2 - The subject is proposed to be divided into the following heads -

1st - Mysore and its Provinces -
2d Present system in each of the principal divisions or Provinces -
3d Statistical details of the Country -
4th Abstract of the Revenues of every description
5th Designations of the principal species of Lands in Mysore
6th Inferior taxes connected with & included in the Land rent -
7th Inferior taxes unconnected with the Land Revenue, but mixed up with it -
8. Abstract of the taxes collected as Rajaviram, as now arranged
9. Estimated extent of the arable lands of every description
10 Various Coins.
11. State of the Water-works, and irrigation of the Land -
12. Weather and Climate during the year -
13 Different Articles of produce cultivated in Mysore, when sown, when reaped; and the rains suitable

14 Distribution of the produce when cut, particularly of Anyas's minms or ryssoomes to the Anyagars or Village Servants, the Artizans &c attached to the land

15. Gross revenue of the land, how divided, the Candayeum or Money rent; the charges of cultivation, and the proportion, which the Net sum left to the Cultivator, bears to the Gross produce -

16. The highest, Medium, & lowest Candayeum paid by one Individual -

17 The highest, Medium, & lowest extent of land of every description held by one Individual in Pycaut

18 The highest, Medium & lowest produce derived from one Candy of land every description -

19 The general average of revenue per Candy of land of every description -

The landed revenue of different kinds, or subsisting various parts of Mysore

21 The various modes of Village rents in the different parts of Pycaut

22 Various farming leases.

23 The duties of the Shanbogue or the Accountant of Village

24. The duties of the Gaudikie or Village Servants

25. The duties of the Shirkdars of Pycaut & Ryl

26 The duties of the Amildar, & Cusbah

27 The duties of the Sowcars or principal

28 The duties of the Dewan

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31 Monopoly of Cash Cusbah

32 Monopoly of [illegible]

33 Monopoly of Arrack

34 Monopoly of Toddy

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39 Military - A general view of the strength of the different Establishments at different periods, from the conquest of Seringapatam to the present time

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41 Pensioners and Poctajurdars -

42 Revenue in Money, and in Candies

43 Table of the Rajah

44. Rajah's share of the Revenues & fixed allowance -

45 Table of the Finances at present and in prospect

46. Constitution of the Commission, Residency, and Management of the Country -

47. Conclusion -

Note

The Rajah & Mysore who have
accidentally received since the time
they acquired the table of Ibrahim,
some brass barbs in number nine
then discarded the Brahmans
Sept Ryder Ibrahim

Mysore consists of two
principal divisions namely the
new of Seringapatam, Bednore,
Hoorg, Nagara, Canara
and Sunda

Boundaries & Inhabitants

These Provinces, with
those conquered from
Tippoo Sultaun, are
of various dimensions, which are
possessions of the Maha
Rajah
Mysore, Canara, Coorg
excluded in these Provinces, by
such Partition Treaty to
Tippoo Sultaun, Tippoo
included Seringapatam

1st Principal Divisions

No 3
Account system in Bangalore
& Surrounding

being held by Poligars who were designated by the names of their respective Pollums

6

No 1.
Ancient System in Bangalore & Mudgkery

The Fort of Bangalore with it's immediate dependant Villages is said to have been purchased by the Mysore Princes from the Maravar Rajahs, and the remainder of the district which was held by certain Maratta Chiefs and Polygars was conquered part by the former Sovereigns of Mysore, and part by Hyder Ally Khan.

Before these districts were brought under the Government of Mysore, the Villages of the Maratta Purgunnahs were rented by Cumoolks and Desh Pundies - and in the Pollums, a Kind of Village Cowle was made with the inhabitants of each, and the revenue paid some times in Kind, and some times in money. There were certain rates of money assessments for wet lands from two to twelve Pagodas per Cawny and on dry lands from two and a half to thirty Pagodas for the same quantity. While Sugar Cane lands were

were taxed from Sixteen to Seventy two Pagodas per Candy. See Appendix No 1

The same mode was observed at the time of Hyder Ally Khan, and his successor Tippoo Sultan —

—— During the administration of Soorman the Lands were measured but a regular Settlement was not then accomplished. The Government however was strong & the Lands were regularly cultivated and all affairs conducted with efficiency and decision —

The district of Coimbetore consisting of thirteen Taluks is entirely a separate State, and has been governed by Chinnaw Naick, who was a Servant of the Rajah of Mysore and who after being sent to Chittledroog as a Naick or Commandant, became independent — His son Soorapa Naick succeeded, and was the last, and from Hyder Ally Khan in the year 1779 conquered Chittledroog and carried the Lama to the Mysore Dominions

See Appendix No 2.

Ja 2.
Bangalore Surveyors.

2. Ancient System in Chittledroog

In the time of the Pyramagus Dynasty, it is said that the Government share of the land produce was no more than one third, but there was an additional tax of 1/2 Pagoda on each plough.

The Naicks who subsequently reigned in Chittledroog established several new Taxes, both in money and kind, on various occasions; for instance, at their festivals and religious ceremonies, but all these were consolidated by Hyder Ally Khan, and added to the Candavaram of the land. Sirkar followed the same rule but fixed an assessment of from 10 to 30 Pagodas upon such lands as were cultivated from tanks, from which water was drawn by Bullocks. On a certain Government to be Ryots be granted rent free, as much dry land as could be cultivated by one plough.

Poornah during this examination and after the lands were measured established the land Tax in Chittledroog at various rates per Looboo- three of which are equal to one Coobo, or one twentieth of the

Ryot
Ancient System in Chittledroog
(C)
13

Local Laudy- This was in conformity
with the ancient usage of that
part of the Country, but the
agreement already introduced
under the rule of the Philippines was
still more used under the manage-
ment of Sarawak, and the only
reduction since removed by the
Rajah was in the tax on sugar
cane canes.

Diagram

an ancient rude bridge
over a stream, in a large part of
Celtic dominions made over by
the Romans of Imperial Rome
of one of these, named Tweed the
large trader, more to the point
a tax of two gold, and one
was levied upon by common law,
which was a burden of one
Laudy with the produce
and garden rents, and
and that such tax was assessed
in money on Rajah and the assessor

Upon the Rajah enacted
was, upon to employ upon
an upon a tax in new of
with, and rents relative upon the

other taxes called Pajabandi &c.a
Very few of the Ryots are said
to have acceded to this arrange
-ment- The produce of the land
belonging to the Ryots who did
not accede to this arrangement was
divided between the Circar and the
Ryots, the particulars of which will
be found in the Appendix No 32.

Hyder Ally Khan appears to
have introduced a grain rent in lieu
of the Adtagram Talooks namely
Socily and Tilcad, and in other parts
of Adtagram it remained as in
former times

During the management of
Sirdar Sultan, a partial survey
took place in several Talooks, and
an Assessment both in money and
in kind was levied- The grain for
the Talooks of Mysore Adtagram,
Puttan Adtagram, Socily and Tilcad
was stored at the Capital. &
the administration of Poorneah,
the lands were regularly surveyed
the productive powers of such lands
were fully ascertained, and an equi-
-table assessment fixed, the par-
-ticulars of which can be seen in the

302
Adtagram

Appendix No 3. Nothing more appears to have taken place in the time of the Rajah-

No 2.
Ancient system in Munzerabad-

Munzerabad consists of Eleven Talooks, of which Aridien-roja Cullay, Arcunigosse Narrumbully and Kundungkeny are the ancient possessions of the Rajas, which in whole time, can pay no more than was at the rate of 5½ Pagodas in Pirchumaraiallay and 6 Pagodas in Arcunigosse, a day of grain for Pagodas per Candy on dry land and was long established on no day upon such Ground as two Talooks, the produce of which divided between the and the Government, arose upon dry land was upon per Candy-

[illegible] roof [illegible] Arcunigosse [illegible] Pirchumaraiallay, under the Talooks of Munzerabad [illegible] formerly called [illegible] said that [illegible] grown to be called [illegible]

[illegible] 9

These said Salooks with the exception of one namely Hajaur are called Bulnaud - or a Country intersected with Hills - The Country is thickly wooded like the Sunsgur province - It was once under - Canarese Rajas but the Poligar of Sunsgur now having established an settlement of Sirsoon called "Kuch," it is still called with some few alterations, even after the Country reverted to the Poligar of Bydgoor -

There appears to have been no record of land in any part of this little Territory - The annual amounting to a certain sum was fixed upon a given quantity of seed including a proportion of dry, wet and Garden land -

Prof Kunzerahud

During the management of Hyder Ally Khan and his successor, the Village rent was regularly every deposed of by compilation and collected accordingly -

In the time of Cornwallis etc Public accounts went so far as to ascertain the contribution of each individual, as in the Bydnore, but during the management of the Peishwa, the Country reverted to the ancient

system of renting the Villages to the highest bidder

Sursipoor is a Talook which with several Villages in the neighbourhood was long a separate Poligam in possession of the Nayar family from whom it was taken away in the Nayar Sirkar the revenue thereof was annually collected with the assistance of persons both in the Hyder Ally's and Nayar's service

The land is all low Paingar reaches from 6 to 10 Candy per acre and from 6 Pagodas a Candy upwards, produce of Rice and Cocoa nut trees and a little of Cocoa nut trees whereon the Rent and Sirkar of the province is paid was taken at 1/3 of the Rice produce which was delivered at the Sirkar Cutcherry, in money at the Rice was valued, which proved a very unequal rent, this mode of collection was received from Hyder

10

Account taken in Tanjore Land

and affairs generally improved
Nothing new was introduced by
the Rajah

Sub
Hungerundoo.

Parawar is the Eleventh
Saloak and formerly belonged to
the Poligar of Sarryhira and in it
the system of Village rent abbears
to have existed first and most
absolute

Sub
Trichinopoly
Hoggur

Huggur which consists of
twenty five Saloaks was formerly under
the rule of the Sovereigns of Bejia-
nagur, one of whom conferred it on
Hanoomunthah Naick a Poligar of
the Bedar Tribe - but in the year
1626, it appears to have been taken
by Verry Venkatahah Naick the
Poligar of Huggur one of whose Suc-
cessors named Sewaphah Naick ex-
pelled the Mogul race who distinguished
himself as a famous Chief made
an assessment in the year 1660, called
"Thist" on all the lands of Huggur.
This assessment was a most judicious
one considerate with the Localities
and general condition of the Country
General taxes called Sultry were
afterwards levied by his Generals
Successors and which ultimately became

The difference between these
averages being 1,30,713 Co Rupees, is
therefore the amount of the annual
increase during the administration
of the Rajah.

It is very desirable to ascertain
with what quantity of land produce
the returns above mentioned, but
unfortunately there are no accounts
existing that will give information
on any of the Talookas of the
Zillah. One must be sought for
in the Village records, but
Khalingers are in general capable
of affording any information
required.

I am aware that it is the
Country, and duly recorded in
the Cutcherry of the District
Canoongo, but he is too much
a Village Accountant, the Talookdar
and Circular Peons, should
likewise be consulted, and
from these sources a tolerable
account of the Talooks, or Purgunnahs
also, can be formed upon the amount
of the rent, and on sending such
form a correct Arrangement for

14

Eliminate by trial of results
under as many descriptions

the year, duly recording the name of each person, the extent of land to be cultivated by him, and the amount of revenue payable thereon, as also the extent of the land (if there be any) intended to be cultivated as waram, and issuing to each Ryot or the Candayam land a Candayam Chit for the year.

It is only indeed by means of these preliminary arrangements, that any satisfactory data can be obtained as the foundation of the Jumabundy, and it is fortunate that the custom so far prevails in procuring so useful a Common preparatory to the annual Jumabundy, whereby the extent of land of every description in every Village can be easily known.

It will be seen in some former reports that the wet lands in cultivation amounted to 184000 Candies, and dry lands to 124000, but this information appears to have been procured about twenty eight years ago, and there is no means of making any comparison of those

/8

No 6

Inferior taxes connected and included in the land Revenue -

The inferior taxes directly connected with the land revenue and mixed up with it, cannot be ascertained with some precision, altho' the amount of each cannot at present be discovered. They consist of eighty-two different denominations, under which these taxes are levied, and these will be found in a separate appendix No 6

No X

Inferior taxes unconnected with the land revenue but mixed up with it -

The inferior taxes unconnected with the land revenue, but mixed up with it like the foregoing, as far as can now be ascertained, consist of 151 different designations, some of which prevail all over Mysore, some are general, & some to be found only in one or two of the Talooks the whole being described in a further separate Appendix No X

In endeavouring to classify these inferior taxes, some appear to belong to the Mokturfa, some to the Bazabandy & some to the Sayer; so that unless the Jumabundy of every Village can be discussed it will not be practicable

Table

Number of Gradations	Years	Amount Rupees
1	1809	31,50000
	1809	31,79000
2	1806	30,06000
	1816	30,26000
3	1805	29,44,000
	1807	29,44,000
	1818	29,67000
4	1810	28,87000
	1812	28,03000
	1814	28,91000
	1815	28,39000
5	1811	27,56000
	1813	27,56000
	1817	27,74000
	1819	27,98000
	1831	27,03000

Number of Gradations	Years	Amount Rupees
1	1802	26,19000
	1804	26,37000
6	1820	26,38000
	1825	26,49000
	1826	26,52000
7	1803	25,41000
	1821	25,86000
	1822	25,45000
	1824	25,02000
8	1801	24,61000
	1827	24,71000
	1829	24,18000
	1830	24,06000
9	1800	22,63000
	1828	22,66000
	1831	22,66000

The Country was under the management of Coorneah for seven years that is from 1800 to 1810. The highest amount of the Gumaishty during that period was 31,79,000 Rupees which, as above shewn, was in the year 1809, the average during his management being more than 27,84,327 Rupees

The Country was managed by His Highness the Rajah for twenty one years from 1811 to 1831. The highest amount of the Gumaishty during that period was 30,26594. and the average was 26 53 614 Rupees.

The

Average of Coorneah's time 27,84,327
Do Do Rajah's time 26,53,614
Difference 1,30,713.

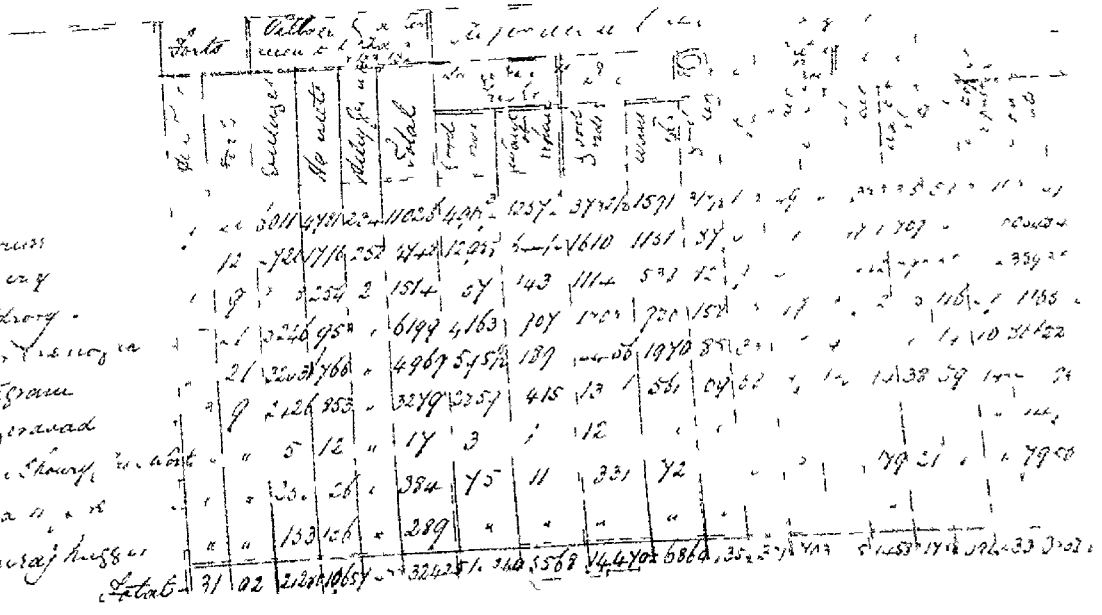
equal to the "Sist" originally fixed, so that the actual Rent of the Country was in time nearly doubled Appendix 225

This Scheme endeavoured to give a brief outline of the present system in each of the Six Soubahs into which the Mysore Country is now divided, the whole composing an extent of Country of not less than seven and thirty thousand Square Miles, situated upon the high table land which forms so remarkable a feature on this Peninsula.

The Population of Mysore is calculated at 4,500,000 souls & contains one Hill Fort, ninety two Amins & the Villages inclusive Hamlets to thirty two thousand four hundred & twenty five (32,425).

The number of Ploughs are 1,637,1 the Cultivators of the same are 2,837,02 in number, and the [illegible] 999,982 plows.

An abstract of these & the may there be viewed [illegible]



No 4

Abstract of the Revenues of every description

The amount of revenue in her accounts of the year Khara or 1831/32 is 20,83,948 C.Pagodas of which 16,13,831 Pagodas is the land revenue, mixed up however with certain other items. The revenue of the Sayer, the rent of Tobacco, Betel leaves, Goyjee Toddy and Arrack amounts to 4,01107 Pagodas, shewing a further amount of 69,039 derived from various small rents, licences &c. An abstract of which may be given as follows.

Annabundy Accounts of the year Khara 1831/32

	Land Revenue				Sayer and Ancillary of 50 Items				Goyjahmulee or Sundry Rents				Total Gross Receipts			
Chingleput	4,39,443	4	9	4	37,000	-	3½		13,497	9	8¼		5,44,940	4	5	
Chidambrum	2,49,957	5	7	3¼	37,767	3	2½		13,464	"	1		3,01,189	8	11	
Cuddalore	10,6123	4	1		29,483	8	13¾		14,543	3	14½		1,59,150	6	13¾	
Poyglum & Sunnyads	3,33,446	1	1		139,600	9	4		7181	5	14		4,85196	6	3	
Pettagrum	2,14,207	6	1½		52,324	3	6¾		8305	9	7½		2,74,537	8	15½	
Mungomaud	145024	5	12½		13,610	2	2½		3474	6	4		161109	4	3	
Sudden Chevy (Ironworks)	343	2	10		11		9		1933	9	2		1739	1	6	
Kusba Sayer	31999	4	9½		6901	9	13		554	4	14		38,455	9	4½	
Sayer &c	"		"		25,965	5	9½		1740	4	2		30,735	9	11½	
Arrack Toddy Sayer	42318	2	"		441	7	"		162	8	"		44922	7	"	
Total	16,13831	6	4½		4,01107	8	15		69039	1	3		20,83948	6	6½	

quantities with the amount now
in cultivation. It is however worthy
of notice that the extent of dry
land appears from the above to
have been less than the wet, which
seems to require some explanation.

It has already been said
that the measurement of the lands
of Mydor did not extend to what
may be called a regular survey,
and that it is easily discovered,
or rather accounted for, why the Candy,
which means a quantity which is
a Candy of land to mean the same
containing of one hundred and sixty
feet square. The space of ground
which requires this quantity of seed
is said to be 10,000 square yards, but
on the other hand, the dry ground
which requires one thousand one
hundred sixty seers of wheat contains 16,000
square yards so that the Candy of
dry or comparative land is to the Candy
of wet land, as one to one and a half
to one.

Of the 10,000 square yards
that regard as a Candy of dry ground,
the seed requires would be
more than twenty five seers and
it is generally sown in the first dry

that the average assessment for acre of wet land is lower than that of the dry lands.

For example of the average assessment of wet lands see Pagodas a Candy, and that of the dry lands Pagodas, there will appear to be a vast difference in the attention due given to the quantity of seed required for each. If 10000 square yards were equal to a Candy of dry land, and only twenty pounds were required as seed, the average Candayeu for such a Candy of land would be no more than two and half Pagodas, while the actual extent of a Candy of dry land was six and half times more, it follows that the actual measurement of the dry lands must be six and a half times in excess of what would be understood by the account without this explanation.

Hence the whole extent of cultivated land in Bryaore appears to be in the proportion of three eights wet to five eights of dry cultivation.

Sir

No 10
Various soils.

The lands not being classified in Mysore, it is impossible to give their description, but upon an estimate it appears, that the lands of red colour is five sixteenths, the land of the mixed sorts is one fourth, black clay, four sixteenths, and that mixed sorts known as Cane ground including rough land, is one quarter.

Nº 11
State of the irrigation

There are forty two tanks in Mysore, of which twelve are of good extent and the rest of cultivation, amongst the principal of the former are the Hemavutty, Cabbini, Kirgoor, Yapsing, Lokkanahalla &c &c.

The water courses for supplying tanks and fountains in Mysore, are said to be [illegible] The Tanks great and small are [illegible] 19,214, and the [illegible] from irrigation are [illegible] chiefly paddy, and [illegible] are watered by [illegible] [illegible] Co, [illegible] several tanks, but for [illegible] accounts of the [illegible] practicable to [illegible]

ties of land supplied with water from each of these resources.

XII.
Weather & Climate during the Year.

The Climate of this elevated region is temperate, and is allowed to be healthy to a degree unknown in any other tract of like extent within the tropics. The monsoon which at different times deluges the coasts of Malabar and Coromandal have each their force broken by the Ghauts so that instead of constant heavy rains at different times, the Ryots are generally blessed with frequent and refreshing showers, which tho' sometimes heavy, are seldom of long continuance. They tend greatly to preserve both the temperature of the climate, and the verdure of the fields throughout the year and the following few details will explain what the seasons are taken advantage of in bringing forth the various productions of the land.

Although the Ryotical year commences with the month of Cuvy, yet the preparation for the cultivation of the Candayam land are made

in the month of April, when the
first rains begin, so that the
agricultural year is considered
to commence at this season. The
first rain which in Mysore is
called Moongarymally, falls in
Bangalore Immediately Chittledroog
and part of Chitteldroog, during
the month of March, and latter
later in Nelagram, Huggur, and
in part of the Hungorwaad Zillah
dare. The monsoon rain,
tho' never of any duration,
is all round in copious showers
sufficient to enable the Ryots
to plough their fields for the
reception of the seed, which is
sown in April and May.
Paddy are seldom sowed at
random, but are now
supplied in trenches
two inches or more
from
the
months of May

The next crop are the
two that during which rain
commences and finishes are

Ragee

Bangalore, Nundghery and Chittle-droog, while on Astagrame and a part of Runzerabad this mind is followed by occasional gentle rains from the westward. On Jungum the same winds are generally attended by frequent showers and are there considered a part of the southwest Monsoon.

In the month of August the regular Monsoon rains set in, and continue with frequent but short intervals during the two succeeding months of September & October, filling the Tanks, rivers and Nullahs, and affording full benefit and nourishment to the Cultivation. These rains however are more constant in Nundgur and in part of Runzerabad. They are sometimes incessant & violent together.

In the month of November the rainy season abates, and in the month of December it ceases entirely. In

8. Sergeant

In the middle of December the dry season usually commences and continues till the rains again fall in April, which month as well as March may be considered the hot season in Nyassa. If the seasons are regular throughout the year in the manner above described, there will be a succession of Crops affording abundance to the Crops as well as the Cattle and generally leaving a large surplus for exportation ~~abroad~~ in the Country

It is now necessary to describe the different descriptions of produce whether from sudden dry rains or time when the cultivation of each usually commences, the quantity of rain considered necessary to ensure a full crop, the time at which each kind is usually reaped, and how each description of Crop stands on the ground before taken out down, which there will be found on the opposite, to this Memorandum. all the minor particulars as they exist in each of the Districts--

p 13.
Different articles of Produce.

p 14.
Distribution of the Produce when cut

The crops being cut at their proper periods, the first deduction from the grain are the seed

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spend at the threshing floor to the following persons usually called the Parradoloty, Viz.ª

Shanbogue
Potail
Coty
Talier
Veergunty distributor of Water
Iron Smith and Carpenter
Cot maker
Cruckar
Washerman
Barber
Astrologer
Goojary
Village Shroff.

The rates at which these different persons are paid are various in the several Soujdaries, the particulars of, each will be found in the appendix - The exact proportion Somewhat of the produce which is thus appropriated, may be at once shewn in the following

Table.

Soujdaries	Pertage of the Rajaswa to the grost produce when Lands are under Cawdaxy	Pertage of the Rajaswa to the Grost produce when Lands are under Warum
Bangalore and Colar	5	5
Chittledroog	1½	20
Astagram	3/4	3/4
Munzerabad	5/4	3
Ruggur	122/15	

Of the produce of the Condamine lands, it is taken by the Inhabitants to their houses on paying the reserved at the above rate.

Of the produce of the Warrum lands, the reserved rate is taken in the manner of the Condamine, in the first instance, the remainder being then divided between the Crown and the Crown who have claimed same.

Crop produce now needed.

The Crop of the Condamine is the most of the same as in many places the more or less of Egypt, Indian Corn, Barley, Oats, Rye, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, Turnips, Cabbages, Onions, Carrots, Parsnips, Lucerne, Clover, Timothy, Rye Grass, Cocksfoot, Fescue, Meadow Foxtail, Perennial Rye Grass, Italian Rye Grass, Red Clover, White Clover, Alsike Clover, Trefoil, Vetches, Lupins, Sainfoin, Chicory, Mangel Wurzel, Sugar Beet, Fodder Beet, Kohl Rabi, Rape, Kale, Swedes, Turnips, Potatoes, Carrots, Parsnips, Onions, Cabbages, Lettuce, Endive, Celery, Asparagus, Rhubarb, Seakale, Horseradish, Mint, Sage, Thyme, Parsley, Fennel, Dill, Coriander, Caraway, Anise, Basil, Marjoram, Rosemary, Lavender, Tarragon, Chervil, Burnet, Salad Burnet, Borage, Comfrey, Sorrel, Spinach, Beet, Chard, Kale, Collards, Mustard, Cress, Radish, Turnip, Rutabaga, Kohlrabi, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage

Abstract-

Tenjadarees	Centage of the Gross charges to the total amount of gross produce	Centage of the agricultural charges to the total amount of Gross produce	Centage of the income of the Ryots to the total amount of Gross produce.
Dangaree ...	33 1/3	32 3/16	34 5/8
Hudagay ...			
Chittaroy ...	41 21/32	23	35 7/16
Allagiam ...	3 1/2	31 13/16	36 11/16
Bungaroad ...	38 7/16	34 3/4	27 3/16
Sugaur ...	31 21/32	45 3/16	23 7/8

The above is of course only a general Statement - but the details of each of the Tenjadarees contained in the Contract have not been omitted - to be enquired into - Thus in those or Ryot in middle circumstances in an ordinary season, the Gross produce of whose land has been valued according to the average Current prices of the year & the Ryot on the Village declarants duly assisted - and, then follow the charges incurred by cultivation, next the Candayam or money agreement paid by the Ryot to the Sircar, and lastly the surplus remaining to the cultivator as his own - The particular result of this enquiry will be found in the Appendix as the same exists in each Tenjadarees -

The amount here of Wastelands is

is fully charged in the account as a
part of agricultural expenses, for the
rate of loss, deducting also the annual
[illegible] the increase in the Pyot,
as few of the Pyot [illegible]
the women & workers [illegible]
kind, [illegible] of late years
all does expand [illegible]
of the current charges, for labor and
current & the best time for
note the way, use of [illegible]
transport as into water [illegible]
real income, which [illegible]
enters in the real cost of the
abstract share interest

The general average [illegible]
of Government real & monetary aims
are Few of the, or have [illegible]
at least in the case in [illegible]
Budgets and estimates [illegible]
from nominal [illegible]
to real, or real [illegible]
rate, into value which [illegible]
for [illegible] other elements, or Pyot
& any [illegible] off in use, [illegible]

[illegible] Emancipated the real
need & 5 per cent & [illegible]
carries nearly two per cent [illegible]
Europe
than [illegible] in spite

nearly 4 per Cent less

On Nuggur the agricultural Charges are higher than elsewhere, so that the Candayam falls off three per Cent, and the Surplus to the Ryot more per Cent, below the proportional rate of Bangalore Chickballapur and other Talooks.

On other Countries there are Ryots who pay a large sum in rent to Government in some instances to the extent of 10,000 Rupees a year. These rents are higher, and from many enquiries it appears that on couple 7,83,702 Ryots, the highest the medium, and the lowest Candayam rent paid by one individual in the several Zemindaries are as shown in the following

A216
The highest, Medium & lowest Candayam paid by one individual

Statement.

Zemindaries	Highest Candayam			Medium Candayam			Lowest Candayam		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
Bangalore	50			10			3		
Chickballapur									
Chittledroog	100			50			1		
Nagpore	200			150			2		
Munzeramabad	100			50			3		
Nuggur including metal mines	300			150			10		

There is seldom to be found more than one Village in the possession of

The Highest, Medium, & lowest extent of land held by one inhabitant

2019

The Highest, Medium, & lowest extent of land held by one inhabitant

Townlands

Bangaton
Mackgnery
The Medway
Mayfield
Mungwood
Rogers

view of arriving at some conclusion as to their important points, an attempt has been made to ascertain the highest medium and the lowest rate of produce from one Candy of land of each description, and the results are accordingly shewn in the following

No. 13

The highest, medium, lowest produce viewed from one Candy of Land

Statement

Localities	Dry Land			Wet Land			Sugar Cane Land			Cocoa nut trees			Betel nut trees		
	Highest	Medium	Lowest	Highest	Medium	Lowest	Highest	Medium	Lowest	Highest	Medium	Lowest	Highest	Medium	Lowest
	Candies			Candies			Pagodas			Nuts			Nuts		
Pungalore	40	30	20	20	15	10	300	250	150	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mulgherry															
Cattidroog	50	35	20	40	25	10	250	200	150	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nagoor	60	30	10	40	20	8	400	300	150	20,000	1,000	500	75	50	25
Munzeraabad	40	30	20	30	20	15	250	200	150	25,000	15,000	7,500	40	30	10
Nagore	50	30	20	20	15	10	150	100	70	"	"	"	30	50	30

No. 9

General average of Amount per Candy of Land

The rates of Candayem are various throughout the Country On a diagram the highest assessment of wet land is eighteen Pagodas per Candy. In Banavar & Talbot of Munzeraabad it is twenty Pagodas the Candy, but as these rates prevail only in a few Villages their amount cannot in forming an average revenue - But the assessment of dry land goes as far as 25 Pagodas a Candy

a rate, which, being paid in many places, must be admitted as forming the average of this description of land.

Four hundred dollars are hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of the Commissioners to be appointed under this act.

The sum of one thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of the Surveyor and his assistants to be employed under this act.

The Governor of this State is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the Treasurer for the aforesaid sum of one thousand dollars, in favor of the Surveyor, and the Treasurer is hereby authorized to pay the same out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

General Abstract of the average amount of Candayeen assessed upon one Candy of land of all descriptions in Mysore.

Names of Sunnadaes	Wet land 1st sort	Wet land 2nd sort	Wet land 3rd sort	Wet land 4th sort	Dry land 1st sort	Dry land 2nd sort	Dry land 3rd sort	Dry land 4th sort	Cocoa Garden 1st sort	Cocoa Garden 2nd sort	Cocoa Garden 3rd sort	Cocoa Garden 4th sort	Garden land 1st sort	Garden land 2nd sort	Garden land 3rd sort	Garden land 4th sort	Sugar Cane 1st sort	Sugar Cane 2nd sort	Sugar Cane 3rd sort	Sugar Cane 4th sort
	Cash Cash	Cash Cash	Cash Cash	Cash Cash	Cash	Cash	Cash	Cash	Cash	Cash	Cash	Cash	Cash	Cash	Cash	Cash	Cash	Cash	Cash	Cash
Dawnsion	"	"	"	"	20	16	12	10	"	"	"	"	16	12	10	8	60	50	40	30
Cudighery	5	4	3	2	16	12	10	8	30	25	20	16	"	"	"	"	15	13	11	8
Nittledroog	12	9	7	6	25	18	13	10	20	15	12	10	"	"	"	"	32	28	25	20
Sira	15	10	5	4	25	10	8	3	30	32	25	12	10	8	6	4	38	26	14	8
Hunzerabad	12	8	5	3	10	6	3	1½	25	15	10	"	"	"	"	"	23	15	10	"
Nuggur	6	5	4	3-5	10	8	6	5	20	15	10	6	"	"	"	"	5½	4½	4	3-5

No 20

Landed tenures

1st It is now necessary to advert to the tenures of land in Mysore.

The Ryots cultivating Candayeen lands, hold them in some instances from generation to generation, paying a fixed money rent, this must by no means be the general meaning of the word Candayeen wherever it may have been employed.

2d Ryots cultivating lands under the name of Candayeen vesteen whether in the same or other Villages are nothing more than Hired Labour they cultivate the land and receive in return a share of the produce.

3d Circle of any Village in which

these lands ought have the preference
before others, nor can they be refused
the work, if they have tilled the
lands for a number of years, that is,
if they still continue to cultivate the
same. Whether some of the Ryots
of the same Village and some those
from other Villages ought to
undertake the cultivation of
Waram Banjar lands
similar

period being specified. This tenure had its origin in the time of the present Rajah, to favor certain individuals.

6th There are Ryots called Jodie Dars or those who hold lands under a favorable rent, which lands or even Villages were formerly Enam enjoyed by Brahmins and other rent free until the time of Sippoo Sultan, who, from his aversion towards the Hindoo religion deprived them of their lands, and levied upon them the full assessment. The Brahmins however continued to hold them paying the full assessment rather than give them up, hoping for more favorable times. Accordingly in the administration of Poornaiah, their complaints were heard and they received the indulgence of a small remission of the Sultan's assessment, and continued to hold the lands under the denomination of Sooty, the no lasser Enam. On a very few instances, however some lands have continued on "Sooty," as given in ancient times, and are as such still enjoyed. Ryots

11 January

Ryots possessing Pandayam
Lands and paying the full assessment,
can only be dispossessed when they fail
to pay their rent to the Sircar -

Ryots possessing Pandayam
Lands but paying less than the
fixed assessment or ariyarudi Pandayam,
may be dispossessed in favor of Ryots
offering an increase, if they are willing
to pay the same assessment as the
Ryot to whom such land is now
owned but that is now in
[illegible] Pagodas, the assessment
death or retirement of the Ryots and
is now [illegible] Pagodas
cultivated on the above, and
recommend the increase to be
to Pagodas as fixed in the
supposing that the Ryots
offered and accepted this
offer it will stand as the fair
Pandaram [illegible]
to engage [illegible]
agreement offer [illegible]
[illegible]
meeting [illegible]
though [illegible]
the preference [illegible]

to pay the full assessment if not he must make way for the new tenant willing to pay in full.

The Ryots who cultivate betel nut gardens appear to have the right of hereditary possession. They are exceedingly accustomed to sell or mortgage their property, supposing these proprietors to fail in payment of the arrear, and that the same shall fall into arrear, the Resistrator may sell his lands and pay the dues of Government, when the Purchaser has the same rights in the soil as were possessed by the Predecessor

There are Ryots who possess lands, which either themselves or their ancestors have reclaimed from the jungle at great expense these lands are also held as hereditary possessions with the right of disposing of the same by sale or otherwise.

There are also Ryots who hold their lands by long descent from generation to generation, who are in the habit of transferring the same to others either by sale, mortgage &c.

There are Ryots who cultivate lands called Kudaghe on which

an immutable rent is fixed, not
liable to any change on account of
the seasons or a hermise, these lands
are also saleable and at the present
day estimate to be disposed of at the
will, & the holders are named
originally [illegible] from the
remarques of the villages and among
them are originally named by the
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

In reign of the princes of Bayanad had an assessment called Pairaithe and having subsequently been over=run with Jungle, no Rayyaraishe or assessment was levied thereon. They were then called Pairkandi, which means without assessment, nor was any rent put upon them by Tempha Gauda, because they were not cultivated when reclaim=ed however, they became liable to assessment at the average rate upon the neighbouring lands, after reclaim=ing the same manner. These lands were accordingly recorded as a distinct variety of Enure state Paimu in the Puggur district.

There are Ryots called, Gra Agraharadara or Brahmins under in some Villages of Puggur under an assessment called Gaudike which may be equal to one fifth, one fourth, one third, or even one half of the rent of the neighbouring Villages. These lands were formerly Enam or Sirmanam and granted to Brahmins who only enjoyed them as such, but being assessed by the Circar, taxes were put upon them in the manner above mentioned.

The

Continued

The descendants of the marquis of Hastings
or those who may have purchased
the lands from them by paying their
own proportion of the purchase
and it appears that the same
privilege of their
to the
fully
Government

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various modes of Village rents

Various Modes of rating Villages in Mysore.

1st The ordinary mode is effected by the Amildar, Sirastadar, and some other Servants sitting altogether in the month of January, or February for the purpose of inspecting the crops. The Garden Land or Ramacher Crop is now cut and put into heaps, while the Lands of Tyaunk Paddy or Gray Crop are under cultivation. The arrangements of the Sandageem Servants, as well as that of the other Money taxes under the head of Sooncundageem having already been made before the month of June preceding, the first instalment is paid in the month of October, and second instalment is due in the month of December, and is usually collected in part only at that period.

During the time of the Amildar at this season, he prepares an Estimate of the Ramacher Crops (already in heaps) in communication with the Sheristadar, Sirastadar, Shanbogues and Potails, as also an estimate of the

expected revenue derivable from the
May Prop- & in the same manner
an estimate was made of the allegan
case and other produce coming
forward, and to what amount
out, the rate per ton of the Steam Boa
Canada or the Welland and the
usual rate of Insurance on
[illegible]
[illegible]
Shall [illegible]
[illegible]
which may be [illegible]
collected [illegible]
Commodore [illegible]
be [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
collect Information from the [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] of my part of the
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
from [illegible], there is no [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

irreconcilable, is remitted after a full investigation of all the particulars of the case, otherwise the Ryotar remains answerable for the payment of the whole of the rent. The mode of Village rent generally pursued in the Zemindaree is Zemindaree Imagenery, Quitted roof and Potagram.

In the Villages of Nunjaram or Village rent a sum per Cawny, and the rent of a Village may be taken by two or three individuals. If a Village be desolate, it is rented to any individual willing to take it. No rent is payable the first year, but engagements must be entered into to pay a small rent the second year increasing the sum gradually every subsequent year, until it comes up to the former fixed rent.

In Nuggur there is a permanent Regulement called 'Rust' A general review is made of the lands at the beginning of the year to ascertain the probability of their being cultivated. The Amildar

when he proceeds to the Villages for
this purpose in the month of January
ascertains the general state of Cultiva-
tion and enclosed the rent with
the Estate of each Village. If
however the whole land of any unen-
closed Open & kept uncultivated
from poverty, the renewal of the
Land is omitted & a part only
of the land of an unenclosed
cultivated no rent even is allowed
on account of the part uncultiva-
ted which remains unenclosed in the
Community. Thus Land under
Cultivation in Hungary, but
not in Arrears, the rent & usual
of buying not produce is deducted
from the Owner, rents of the Land.

The mode of Village
called Monitee-Portia, in
two sorts or four sorts
of the same, age or other mode,
an offer is made a village, in the
circumstances every sort
in the same or more
even age or one, the under
for the purchase by the
and the purchaser
here are no rent

being answerable for the amount settled - They are moreover obliged to enter into fair agreements with the Ryots which are to be strictly kept, so that they the Ryots may not have to complain of any exaction or oppression - If any arrears should be caused by the death, desertion or the poverty of the Ryots after the rent is fixed, the loss must be borne by the Renter - When the Ryots are averse to any particular Renter or Renters, it is not unusual for them to take the rent themselves declaring they will otherwise leave the Village - In such cases a preference is given to their offers -

The mode of Village rent called Raja Goodlah may be described as follows -

The Amildar proceeds to the Village at the usual period of the year, that is December or January calls for all the Ryots and desires them to enter into engagements of the rent of Raja Goodlah - The amount to be rented is in most cases the same as in the preceding

Vedarhillu

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year any lands which cannot be cultivated either from the death, desertion or poverty of certain Ryots, is now struck off, and fresh lands, if there be any added to the rent; When a general Puchilthu is taken from the whole of the Ryots or from such portion of the principal ones as may engage for the rent, of the actual produce called chool, the sale is borne by the whole Village.

If an higher offer be received after the conclusion of the Pychilthu the rent is renewed and given up to the other that the rent on the ensuing would be called "Poonthu Goottah"

The rent once settled in this manner is allowed to continue for the next three or four years.

Besides the above rent, there is also a land revenue, called the Public Assessment which is levied when every other one ceased, and these rents "Poonthu Goottah" "Raja Goottah" are only particularly known, and in the Zemindary of Pittapuram.

The Village rent called "Koolgar Goottah" is when this

managed by the Koolgars. Of these, there may be six or Eight in a Village together with 15.20 or 30 common Ryots.

The Amildar proceeds to each Village in the month of December or January, investigates the real state of the different sources of Revenue with reference to the collections in the last year and the condition of the Ryots, fixes the amount of the rent and gives it up to one of the Koolgars of the Village who enrolls his rent to the other Koolgars, who again enrolls their respective allotments among the Ryots under them. The only way they make a profit on their rent, is by exerting themselves to extend the cultivation.

The Ryots of the Village are answerable for their rent to the Koolgars, these to the Chief Koolgar who in his turn, as the Hereditary Renter, is answerable to the Sircar which in the case of this rent allows a remission.

If any of the Ryots run away or die or desert, their lands as well as claims against them are denied among the Koolgars interested

If there be no Koolgar in the Village to take the office of Renter a Kharu-kogur may become so, who is called the Pullagar.

The Village next called Chegar Cultivation [illegible] mentioned, a [illegible] including wet and [illegible] dry sorts of land [illegible] a Chegar, of which there [illegible] from sixteen to nineteen [illegible] said Kayels pieces wet [illegible] 360 Cultivation each Kayel [illegible] Kolu by Measure Kyels, [illegible] Measure Kyel [illegible] Land, and one of these [illegible] with the Village Cultivation [illegible] different Kayels to the [illegible] Measure Kyels and Kolus [illegible] are generally reckoned in the [illegible] [illegible] one [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

from the Circar, but having the same mode of assessment, and if any of the Ryots die or desert, a proportion of rent is remitted by the Sirkar, giving that land to others.

No 12
Village administration

Village administration

A Village in Mysore consists of land of every description held by its inhabitants, some for a certain of years, and others changing their lands according to circumstances.

With the exception of Inagur, the Ryots in the rest of Mysore do not appear to have any hereditary right in the soil, tho' there are still to be found, some indistinct traces of that right.

Every Village has a fixed boundary which the People carefully preserve, also its own rules, usages and Manners which are also strictly observed.

The lands of a Village are of course divided amongst the Ryots, according to the extent to which each individual may be able to arrange, and every Ryot has to pay revenue both in kind and in Money, according as he may cultivate Dryear or Candayam

lands, whenever the enclosure of
a Tank common to one or more Villages
appears likely to injure by the pressure
of the Water, all possible care & pains
to secure it

The following are the Persons
who are to be assigned to the
Village as Tank Guards. The Tanks are generally
the water and the season of the
Year when they are, and
the water are examined under
Instructions issued by the
respective Heads of

Before the rains
set in, the Guards are
to repair to the
Tanks assigned to them
and examine them
carefully, and report
to, while
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

of the revenue of the whole Village,
and it is satisfactory to observe that
in Mysore they are concluded at the
beginning of the year, which is not
the case in any other District in this
part of India, Having thus prepared
the accounts as above mentioned,
the Shanbogue and Shist Kolar leave
the Village warning the Ryots to
make their own arrangements for the
cultivation of land of different des-
criptions, commencing in the month
of April, when the first rains
called Mrigasary commence - This
rain as before mentioned continues
at different intervals till the end of
May, rendering the ground mirk
and fit to be ploughed and sown with
the productions suited to the Season -
It lasts at this Season in some
places with two months water or even
more - The periodical rains fall
abundantly in August, when the
season of the hardy Kandy Ragy, under
the toils of the Ryot in Mysore are
unpleasant except in the months of Feb-
ruary and March -

It is usual to commence the
collection of the revenue in the month
of October, when the Shanbogue sends

to

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to the Auditor the accounts prepared in June showing the revenue payable by each individual in the Village for the year and immediately on this his demand upon the Ryots for the amount of the first Kist. While the collections thus proceed in October and in the succeeding months, the Auditor proceeds again in the month of January and February to each Village, with his Cowlestadars &c. for the purpose of conducting the Jamabundy. At this part of the season, the Ryots cultivate Kattikee Punjul or Korundum Ryots together with certain dry grains already out, while two or three Kists of the revenue have been taken for the most part collected, the lands called Vaikaul Punjul or Dry Ryots and also certain dry grains and Sugar Cane are still under cultivation.

The Auditor now proceeds to the examination of actual state of the [illegible] Ryots according to the [illegible] of the [illegible] Ryots marked [illegible] Ryots out into Kattikee Punjul and Vaikaul Punjul for assessing the

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Village and taking from him
usual rent Buckeltaw excepting the
whole of the Boorumeadagum- He
Potail is the sole renter of the Village
with the exception of certain lands
called Moorebank which are not in-
-cluded in the general [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

an account of the lands of such
persons as have died, deserted, and
[illegible] from, procures
other persons to cultivate their lands,
[illegible] in laying Canada-
grass upon the lands which were
before cultivated as Arable Lands
duties are endorsed [illegible] further at
the expiration of the year, that is
from Lady [illegible] Mr Wilkes Keeps
a regular account of Endowments
[illegible] in the Register
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

end the month of January.

[illegible] month of [illegible]
[illegible] the Circulation of the Sermons
[illegible] commenced and the Subscribers, as usually proceeds to this [illegible] with the money received, accompanied by [illegible] [illegible] when the distance from the [illegible] [illegible] the Number [illegible] to the Subscribers Names [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Amildar's Cutcherry are as follows

1st On the mouth of October, a detailed account showing the name of each individual, the extent of Chandgam Land held by them, the amount of Chandgam fixed or Ijaradar shares, together with the Survey Jamabandi Number and Survey Area of each share or number and between the amount of the last and that of the present year

2nd The Account of land not included in the Survey Area, and of the Chandgam shares

3rd The Account of the Land included in the Survey Area but not Chandgam Land and the assessment applied

4th The Account of reduction, due to poor soil &c, or to Irrigation, which has been granted during the year, and the amount of the reduction

5th Accounts of the Account showing the name of each individual, the extent of land and the produce thereof &c

6th A general Account of the Assessed produce of the Chandgam Land, and Survey Area, and of the Jamabandi Number

Such Chandgam Land as may not be cultivated by proper persons shall be cultivated by Ijaradar Villages

Thus
if Mr Fox asks an account of the
estimated Increase of Paddy, Cholum
Cumbu and Ragy grain, & as this
Fox was handled on a month
Time, he immediately sets, concludes
it in January or February these
Estimates previously reached-

No 24
The duties of Varahatottis

The affairs of a Village
are conducted by certain Village
Servants called in Tamil the
Kudi ais ottu and are as follows-

Potty
Vinnan or Taliar
Karnam
Barber
Washerman
Vannikar
Carpenter
Iron Smith
Potmaker
Canal gan

The particulars of various ser-
vices rendered by the Servants
to the Potty or Manager of the
Village Godam of the Irrigating
of the Season, he collects the Ryots
to attend the work of the Bunding
Canals at the proper time, and to
Fences and sees the Canals &c &c takes
care that the crops are not destroy-
ed by Stray Cattle, He keeps all
the Ryots in readiness near the

the Salary Gatchery for the purpose
of collecting the Candayeen from
them. He runs in the night-time
with the Watchmen carrying the
torch and furnishes them with the
supplies as may be requisite.

2d. The Sekian or Village Watch-
man

[illegible]

35

banks when full, and in case of war

64

[illegible] of these Meetings he reports to immediately to the Chairman or Secretary &c and the gains which he makes by Cruder in marketing over the Heads of the Trade in the Villages—

To Grocers and Tradesmen.

These Men do the work of Factors and Engrossers of corn to buy [illegible] and to sell [illegible] to the Millers, and Bakers in the great towns, which they are supplied and by these Men & Factors & Engrossers the Price of Corn is raised to the Consumers & Farmers for Carriers & Factors have [illegible] Correspondence from one Village to another—

To the Grocers and Tradesmen—Regulations & Improvements & Agriculture which are necessary here, that the Taxes on [illegible] Corn granted to them from the Villages for other work—

He pays a small Tax from 4 to 2/6 farmers

[illegible] which is added to the land's
revenues under the head of Poddee,
exclusive of the professional tax-
es does the rest of the deficiency
arise from [illegible]
[illegible] Blacksmiths Tinmen &
on the land [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[

of the Talook

The Shekdar on [illegible] represent-
ing [illegible] proceeds with the order of
the Collector to the Place of the defa-
ulters, receives the order to the
Late Shekdars, and receives charges
[illegible]

[illegible] receive from the
Manbajee Patil whether there be any
Dead or Public really against the
late Shekdar, and if so, [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[

every fifteen days with the Mem-
-bers of the Com. & the
Surveyor's Collector

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

for- In like manner, he endeavours to forward the cultivation of the Sugar Cane Lands and the different species of drying grain and Garden vegetables.

It [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

18.

19.

Bazar, the Shekdar procures returns of the price current and supplies provisions to Military detachments according to the Amildar's orders, causes the rights and privileges of the Enam Lands to be protected, and takes care of such property as is left without heirs, reporting the particulars to the Amildar

He sees that the Shanbogues & Cotails are diligent in their business that no thefts or robberies are committed on property, both public or private, and if any occurs, the Shekdar reports to the Amildar exerting himself to discover the delinquents.

He is required to be cautious that no collections are made among with by any one as agent or under any other pretence whatever

He takes notice if Ryots are annoyed by the Cotail and Shanbogue doing his best to prevent it and he investigates any complaints from either party and reports the same to the Amildar.

38 38 On all other occasions, the

which may be found in it, and ad-
-just the accounts thereof

The Amildar takes particular
care to see that all lands are duly
brought into cultivation at proper
Periods, directing the Shickdars to be
diligent in the same duty, and visiting
himself a few Villages to notice the
condition of affairs

January and February are
the months when Villages are rented
and the accounts of Sumabundy
prepared The Amildar then pro-
ceeds to each Hobly, stops at its Cus-
-bah or principal Village - and there
establishes his Cutcherry temporarily,
inspecting the crops and sending his
inferior Officers to inspect them also,
He forms then his Dowl in the following
manner

The crops being cut are placed in
heaps before being threshed, and an
estimate is made of the whole

As to the Crops already cut or
threshed out, the quantity of the grain
is at once ascertained and there is no
occasion for an estimate -

The quantity of Grain so ascert-

ained

-ained, is sold if the price be favorable,
and the amount made kept in deposit-

(c) If necessary, Lands of the
Sugar Cane Plantations irrigated
from wells, are measured.

The lands called Upland Taro
or Dry Crop are then fully culti=
vated and an estimate formed of
the income (if this cannot be done
the estimate is delayed until the
crops are matured, when, if not
either estimated or cut down, the
actual produce is ascertained

(d) The cultivation of Sweet
or any other produce is exa-
mined that the crops commonly cut
before the end of Chaitram are the
one month after the expiration of
the year. In such cases the income
to be derived from them is made by
estimate.

(e) Having ascertained the
state of the produce the following
Accounts are prepared-

1. A comparative Statement
of the Poonnaadayam Income
between the last and the present
Year-

2. An account of Poonnaadayam

as arranged by the Shanbogue in the beginning of the year-

3 An Account shewing the excess in the assessment of the Sugar Cane lands as found upon measurement

4 An account of such frauds as are discovered on inquiry made by the Amildar on the spot-

5 An account of valuation of the Trees estimated both in Leaf and when cut, adding one or two Rupees more than the Raja used to Levy- but this injurious practice has been discontinued since the Appointment of the Commissioner-

When the amount is thus calculated, some part is struck off according to circumstances, when, the remainder is fixed as the rent of the year The Amildar now invites proposals for the disposal of the same giving the rent to the highest bidder, who is generally the Ryot- the Soonuruadayum being included in the rent Muchilka-

If the Village is not rented,

the Amildar takes care to cut the crops and ascertain the actual quantity of the produce, entering the same in the account at the rate of 3 Fanams a Candy for Paddy, 4 Fanams for Raggee & the other species of grain at the current prices of the Bazar. The grain remains deposited in Pots in the Cottah Hernamaque who sells it & when there is a proper price under the orders of the Amildar & the grain is sold without orders, an account reports made to the Amildar

The Amildar inspects the lands of Tanks and watches over them, and if in want of repairs reports their state to the Shroffgoor. The Shroffgoor estimates for those repairs & when ordered. He receives the Revenue of the Pagoda, and causes advances to be made to them as necessary & when arrears remain from the Ryots

If proposals are made by any of the Ryots for leasing a piece of land belonging to the Pagoda it is represented to the Amildar accordingly.

If proposals are made to the Amildar to rent the lands under

41

Court Cutcherry called "Khazja Kutchery" to
the rent in conformity with the
usage of the Country.

The Amildar receives from the
Mundlogues of the different Villages
under him, on account of the land
rent to be called "Commumdaya" fully,
or Belaur, He then sends orders to
collect the money accordingly, and
transmits the Mundlogues pays he sends into the
Amildars Cutchery.

The Amildar also receives monthly
Cutcha Cutcherry pay, and on Cutcha
Cutcherry Pay Account called "Baramud," carries "a account"
of pay to be distributed to the various
Servants of the District

The Amildar enquires into such
complaints as are made to him the
grievance whether to Military Affairs
must being laid before Court

He sends every month to the
Hoozoor, Account Current, Price
Current, and also the Accounts of
the Charity Houses.

He answers the orders received
from the Hoozoor, executing such in-
structions as he receives on different
matters of the Country.

Peons

Besides these duties, Amsterdam
have judicial functions to exercise
which will be mentioned in treating
of the administration of justice.

* Goto Burgomaster

Burgomaster

At the beginning of the year
Council of Burgomasters chosen from
officers of each district, one agreed
upon each Monday, and on every
new election three persons
are elected from different districts
one of the Council of Burgomasters
to the head of the Government
and the Secretary Commissioners of
Amsterdam elected one of their number
elected one of the Burgomasters

Votes are taken in person
in open Council, and that of
any three, even the Burgomaster
if returned in writing when no
vote has been given by the Council
at the time and the decision made
to depend upon subsequently the
numerous affairs.

Hte

With the Soujdar is now considered a principal Revenue Officer he is not so in reality and much is still wanted to render his Service effectual in that department.

No 27.
Duties of the Soujdars.

* The duties which are performed by the Soujdars may be described as follows.

They attend to the various Reports made to them by the Amildars, and make the necessary replies, and the points on which Amildars communicate with the Soujdars are

Upon the subject of repairs of the tanks.

Upon steps taken to cause the lands to be cultivated after the tanks are filled.

Upon the state of the Ryots in general.

Upon the subject of Tuccavey to be advanced to the Ryots when necessary.

Upon the state of the Markets.

Upon the subject of destroying of the Siccar Grain.

Upon various matters connected with religious ceremonies.

* It is usual for the Amildar

to make remittances to the Sowcar Umaun at the end of every month. The Sowdars wait until the end of the next month &c, and if remittances are not received by that time, they issue the necessary orders to the Amildar, to whom they grant receipts for all monies sent by them.

The Sowdars make their remittances to the Hoozoor Treasury once every two or three months

If any officers of the Revenue are in arrear, or if any frauds reported to have existed in any branch of the Revenue in the Talooks, the Sowdars accompanied by Commissioners are in the habit of proceeding to the spot to enquire into particulars, and this circular practice has of late years taken the Talooks without the Amildar receiving intimation of the Sowdars

The Revenue Orders are issued from the Hoozoor to supply deficiencies and frauds either by pecuniary fines, imprisonment or other punishment. The Sowdars direct the proper amou

ments.

The accounts forwarded by the Sowdars to the Kovgoor are, the Account Current of receipts and disbursements Price Current monthly, the Total of Pimentundy, the Account of Demand, Collection, and Balance, and a general Account Current annual to the Kovgoor every year.

Whenever orders are received from the Kovgoor to report upon Petitions presented at the Kovgoor, the Sowdars must make enquiries into the Suggests of them and forward their report. They also exercise judiciary functions which will be noticed in their proper place.

1038.

Duties of the Devan

The Accounts the Pimentundy Accounts reports from the Sowdars, Accountdars and others and issues orders in writing in the name of the Commissioners. The following are the subjects on which Reports are made to them.

Upon such Tank repairs &c as are found to be necessary in their Talooks, for which he calls for estimates

Upon advances to the Ryots to

to enable them to cultivate their

Upon the date of Collections and remittances made to the Treas-

We make inquiries into all unauthorized receipts in the Counties, & ascertained the facts-

Upon the arrival of Examiners,

We furnish the necessary aid for say the Voucher-

We receive Recommendations from Commissioners Secretary, and ascertain to [illegible]

Each [illegible]

We do the work [illegible]

[illegible] of experience with [illegible] Examinations and attend to the [illegible] with them [illegible]

We [illegible] to be received [illegible] Dept, [illegible] and other [illegible] and [illegible] and all [illegible] made to the Treasurer

We prepare the [illegible] are guilty of misconduct [illegible] noted [illegible] Recommendations

44

to the Commissioners and obtain their Orders

He conducts such inquiries as are referred to him for the purpose by the Commissioners, and keeps himself informed of all Complaints and disputes of them.

He notices the progress of the Collection in the Districts and if any neglect or remissness occurs on the part of the Subordinate Servants he gives the necessary Orders.

The following Records are kept in the Dewan Cutcherry

A Daily Diary of proceedings called Roznamcha, an Abstract of this is made which he signs, and it is compared monthly with the Books kept for the purpose by the Shroffs.

A Revenue Account of all demands adjustments called Jamabundy are finally settled & signed. The Dewan if there are any errors rectifications are called for from the Amildars concerned.

An Abstract Statement

Annually of all the Revenues collected into the Treasury

An Account particulars of Revenues in Arrears at the end of the year

on every Talook.

The Sayer, Arrack, Toddy, Tobacco, Ganja, Bang, Betel Leaves &c. to be rented every year with the sanction of the Commissioners.

N°29. Sayer.

There are certain Stations called Kuttahs on every Talook where the Sayer duties are levied on the articles. The total number of the Stations are Seven Hundred & one, 701 varying in Number from one to twenty one each Kuttah

The duties levied are of two kinds.

1st Transit duty upon such goods as pass on the high roads entering into Towns

2d Transit duties on articles passing out of the Country

3d Consumption duties upon goods used in Towns

Whenever any dispute arises as to the place to which they are to be carried & ascertained, such duties are levied according to rates said to be established for the purpose on the spot

The rates of duties are various, those observed in one Station vering different at another-

The duties are not charged advalorem but according to the Kind of each article neather is there any regularity with respect to the Quantities chargeable with duties- for example, a Cart load, a Bullock load, an Ass's, a Mans load &c. is charged with so many Fanams each-

In some of the Talooks, goods charged with duties at one Station are liable to be charged again with a reduced but extra duty, at some other place even in the same talook, The extra duty is called Curcoop &, Pulla moogum-

In some Talooks, goods are liable to duties at every station of the same talook thro which they have to pass-

In others, the duties levied on goods conveyed by a particular Class of Merchants, are different from those charged when conveyed by others

others

In some talooks, the duty is at a fixed rate, provided they pass by a certain road.

If goods are carried on the duty in one year should not be the same year not taken away any year more duty

Goods are conveyed by carts large bullock bullocks, pass on the road, and the road that pay as many times before entering for certain reduction is made according to the number of the pallas as carried by a Cart 36 to a load, one bullock two, one as well as many, one as one and two Bundles in the two cases is made on the aggregate and reduction of the load, more than portion of 25 20 16 [illegible] no be the nature of the article, and two [illegible]

In several of the Districts periodical markets are held - generally once a week, when, fixed taxes are levied upon the shops.

1st Every shop pays a few Cash and this tax is called Ady Cash.

2d Every Vegetable shop pays some thing in kind, under the name of Pushy.

3d Every Cloth shop, pays a tax of from 2 to 6 Cash called Woondegee or shop duty.

4th There is a tax called Pattady which in some places is called Parre and Pedagee levied on ever, Cloth shop, Grain, Button, and Arrack shop &c. There is likewise a certain tax upon every loom, also upon Betel-leaf plantations Coolpary but Gardens sugar cane, plantations, and upon every plough of the Ryots, exclusive of the land revenue.

There is a tax on the Cattle of Merchants.

The taxes on the above are collected some annually, some monthly, and daily from temporary shops

shops

In short, there is not a single article exempt from Custom duties in Mysore

There is a general practice in Mysore to keep the Ryots in Arrears for two or three months, or even more at the beginning of the year, which opens a wide field for fraud to the public servants

It is left much to the discretion of the Amildars whether to keep the Ryots in Arrears or to put them, whether it be the one or the other is often unknown to the Dewan or Cutchery. Amildars are often, indeed generally the Renters directly or indirectly and the amount of the Revenue can not from the very nature of their Office be ascertained until after the end of the year it will then appear that the public servants must have engaged to the Sircar and collected from the People more than the proper Revenues might justly prove

Let us next what was the

amount of the Layer in any one Talook for last year (Fundaun or 1832/33 which exceeded four mon. ago) no one can tell.

These abuses are not of a difficult remedy when duly understood, unless it be from the obstruction of the public servants, whose interests are likely to be so much affected by any measures calculated to bring into the public Coffers what now goes into their own. All the attempts made by the Commissioners to obtain proposals for the rent of the Layer for this year have been defeated; and there is every reason to believe that their proclamation was not permitted to be generally promulgated.

X It was lately discovered that the Layer in the Grand Talook was kept under Attachment for eight months in last year and then rented on the 19th January to one Sreenevasiah, but finding that there was some profit in the rent, it was taken back from him, and rented by the Peshcar of

of the Labour in his own manu-
The duties on Grain were remitted
on account of the Scarcity, and
an exaggerated account of the
loss which this occasioned was
now made out leaving nothing
unbalanced to be derived from the
other major articles, it would
thus please our Lord come to
Knowledge of the Commissioners
had not a thousand pounds a
month by the year 1791
the Bengalese, in the year of
the Commissioners
of the Increase in the
Number of the Poor
Sir of the Country, in the Course of
Years, this Letter in the Case
are exhausting the
the Increase these
which have come
arise it exceeded a small sum
expense, and that it was
in the Country with
either ignorant of the Law of
these affairs or concern
or be ascertained in the
present Case, what

Layer has been rented or what is kept in Amanny during the last year.

To remedy the existing evil the Public Servants must first be prohibited from renting any part of the Layer, or having any interest whatever directly or indirectly in the affairs of that Department.

All the Layer should be rented either by inviting proposals or by selling Contracts by Public Auction, so that all the arrangements may be completed before the beginning of the year, and the Layer delivered over in charge to the different Renters on the first day of the year all over the Country. If it should in some instances prove impossible to rent the Layer in this manner from any local opposition on the part of the Public Servants it follows that the rents must for a time be kept in Amanny A Plan for this purpose, and for overcoming all existing obstacles will be

Pungasum

91

prepared and discussed in communi-
-cation with some of the most respect-
-able and experienced men in the
Country in sufficient time before
the end of the present year- this
being what is most immediately
required-

There are no accounts to be
had of the imports and exports
into and out of Ligore; but such
information as could be obtain-
on that subject has been co-
as given in the following Table
Account-

The principal goods
appear to be Cotton, Salt, Tobacco,
Sundry Articles, such as Spices coming
from foreign parts, and Rice for-
while the principal exports are
Betel nuts and sugar-

Cotton is chiefly imported
from the Straits of Malacca and
Pannar on Subsidy from
this Commodity now paid to
Pangarree Rajah Government
duty on your prices amounting to
5 3/4 per cent of its annual value-

Salt is imported from the
two Coasts- on the one side chiefly

from Madras and Pondichery, & the other from Tellichery and from Calore. The Western Calls are continued to Dindigum, Munjerabad and Tirupur, and the Eastern to Bangalore, Trudghery, Chittledroog. At Madras the price of the Call is thirty Star Pagodas a Garce, & that a bullock load of 8 Garces is about 240 pounds. Duty is levied at eight fifty Cantars Pagodas per 100, in Mysore, & the amount in the year 1800 was 3½ Pounds, which is about 57½ per Cent on the receipts at Bangalore -

Tobacco is principally brought to Bangalore from Salem, one bullock load of which pays duty in the Places to the amount of 2 Pd ½ and which on the valuation is about 6 per Cent.

Shoes and other articles from beyond Seas are brought from Madras and Tellichery. A Cart coming from Madras to Bangalore pays duties at eight Cantons Pagodas amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 14 & whatever is the

amount

value of the goods, and altho' a cart load may vary in value from 2000 Rupees to 30, still the duties received are the same as just stated, on these foreign articles.

Note from the Tillars of Chittoor & Cunjeeputt pays Sayer duty in Mysore at eight custom Houses, the aggregate amount per one Bullock cart being 2 Pags, and as the average value of this Commodity may be estimated 150 Pagodas & Customs on this do not exceed 1½ per Cent.

On the same manner the goods from Sayer Madura & Salem pay duty at 3 Stations, one on their arrival the duties are one ¾ per cent. The same from Cuddapah Nellore & Salem pass duty in six places in one & a half is about [illegible] the whole.

Sicklary [illegible] Salt & Cotton on the Bangalore & Mysore are mostly transported to the Coast Merchants on the Malabar Tillars & pay Sayer duties, & twenty one different places in Mysore, & the amount of four Pagodas per one

Bullock load, in all about sixty four per Cent on its valuation which is 6¼ C. Pagodas.

These Betel nuts are mostly transported thro' Bangalore to Wallaja nuggur, when they pass thro' twenty three Custom houses, paying duties to the amount of 4-1-7 Cash per Bullock-load, estimated to be eight maunds and valued at 6¼ C. Pags; the Government cust. appears therefore to be 6% per cent.

Of this the duty in the five Stations of the Nuggur District is C. Pags 3-1-8 or 50 per Cent, and the rest is levied in the remaining Eighteen Custom Stations in Nuggur.

There are Gardens of Cocoanut trees in a few Villages in the Sundgherry, Astagrame and Chunnaigerrabad Sunjdaries, but the nuts are of an inferior sort, and for the most part consumed in the Country.

The cultivation of Sugar Cane is extensive in Goodelunda, Chick Lallapoor, Dodda Lallapoor, Chilla-shut, and a few other Talooks in the Bangalore Sunjdary, in which Talooks Jaggery and two descriptions of

of Sugar are manufactured - These Articles are of a superior quality in the Dang above Sowpdary one half of the Jaggery, and three-fourths of the Sugar is annually exported to other countries, Viz^t to Bellary, Madras and Hydrabad the Custom Houses where duty is levied within the Mysore Country, are 2 or more than one or two and the duty on the transportation of these goods is 2½ p^r ct which is about 10 per cent on the Estimated quantity of Sugar manufactured in those Districts about forty thousand Candies

There are no other Districts in Mysore where Jaggery is manufactured, but it is said to be inferior & mostly consumed in the Country

In time of scarcity the export of grain from Mysore is considerable, but in ordinary seasons there is but a little may perhaps more than 50 Candies chiefly to the Northern Sircars rather than 20 Candies of Grain passing from that into Coorg to Tangalore & Cuddapah pays Custom duty at any Custom houses to the amount of ½ p^r ct paid the quantity conveyed in one Cart or four

Candies

Candies, the amount value of that quantity is eight Rupees, and the duty thereon as above specified is about 25 per cent, this duty is on Paddy and Rayghee grain; and is to be Rice, Wheat, Bengal Gram Green Peas and Black Gram the Government duty on a Cart-load is 5 ¾ Rupees, which upon 12½ Rupees the Estimated valuation of the Load is equal to 43½ per cent.

Upon the whole, it appears that the total amount of Sayer Revenue as per Accounts for the year Fusla or 1831/32 is C.Pag.s 3,40,000. of which the duties on Betel nuts from the Country is 1,20,000 Pag.s and that on all sorts of Grain is estimated to be Seventy five thousand Pagodas, the Total being nearly 2,00,000 (two lacs) of Pagodas or about two thirds of the whole - from remains one third, to the amount of one lac of Pag.s as duties on other sorts of goods, the produce both of this and of other Countries

After proper rules are framed for this Department the duties on all articles may either be rented or kept in Amanny, but there appear to be some difficulty in renting the customs

Customs upon Sookary Rents in the Nuggur Districts where it is attended with much trouble both to the public functionaries, and the renters and interference with free trade-

The renters enter into engagements to pay their rent monthly leaving a balance to be settled during the first four months of the next year, but for the past year, even the amount that was to have been collected by the four months not realized & called - to keep up arrears, they never let they have not ready to the government on part of the rent which has not been expended, and that even an increase - year, this would be discharged off the rent, & recovering the small remainder allowed, the adjustment of public accounts & this way the Year will be rendered and the arrears are carried to the next year. Of the remittance received from the renters on the 20 parganas not at present of use or subject the has no authority to enter the necessity of an enquiry made into the damage & advantage of the stock in hand, of the

rent be taken by a new Renter next year, which of course must be the case, this measures will probably interfere with the sale of the old articles still on hand, and both the Government and the Ryots will be losers.

Under all these circumstances and while this rent would be more properly called an annual arrangement, it would certainly be more for the advantage both of the Ryots & Government that it should be understood effectually annual on different principles It would require the service of a capable and trust worthy Amildar to take care of the resources of this branch in Tuggur and if an account of the annual produce of Betel nuts be procured (which ought not to be difficult) and measures taken to see that the quantity is not passed without being charged with the Government duties, it is probable that the annual collections of this duty would exceed the amount of the rent. It is said that the Sayer of the Tuggur District has often been in

Annuary in former times, and if
again adopted, the annual accounts
will be closed at the proper time
and much of the present toil and
confusion be avoided. The produce
of Petit suite in any given number
of years is as will accord with, that
it is impossible to come any déjà
cation without immediately, or
can, and there is no fear therefore
of closing any thing up before the
most important hour, [illegible]
under Annuary-

An income in Stocks or
certain articles such as are
invested in [illegible]
or more of which stand to come in
yearly with certain Stocks
Annuities-

There is a matter [illegible]
correction being only a [illegible]
of accounts

Much information [illegible]
to be required in the [illegible]
annual stock [illegible]
Colonial Stocks upon [illegible]
entries in the Journal-

1015
No 30
Paunch bills

I now proceed to give an account of the Paunch bills commencing with the article of

Tobacco

The monopoly exists in thirty eight Salooths only. There are no accounts or any information on the Records showing how the Assessments are carried on, so that the following few particulars have been ascertained with much difficulty.

In Bangalore, this article is sold only in the Shops and Alehouses called Valagadies The Renter purchases the article from the cultivators or merchants from Salem at from 4 to 10 fanams the Maund of 119 seers, and delivers the same to the Bazar men at from 12 to 20 fanams the Maund of 40 seers. The Bazar people retail the article at a small profit of one fanam per Maund. The total Quantity consumed in Bangalore including the Cantonement in the year Fundamee or 1832/33, was 12,543 1/2 Maunds including Sheroots. The amount of

purchase

26. [illegible]

purchase was 9,392-3-1 the Cost Sic sales amounted to 23,009-7-5. The profits of the Renter after deducting the purchase price, Sibbendy &c and all other items, are stated to be 14,213 C. Pagodas; and as the real was 9635 5-11, the Net profit has been 4,577 C. Pagodas.

About Eight years ago, a great part of this article, consumed in Bangalore was the produce of Mysore and about one third imported from the Taluk of Cudda-pah. The Cultivators in this quarter being then constantly annoyed by the Renters, relinquished the cultivation of tobacco, and the consumption is now supplied chiefly from the Salem district. But a little encouragement to the Ryots would no doubt cause them to renew or extend the cultivation particularly in the Talooks of Baro-chilly, Velamangul, Closeheh, Bangalore, Hoscotta, Nerjanpoor, Oblar, and Malore which are the best adapted for the purpose; tho' this might prove somewhat disadvantageous to the Ryots of Salem

Tobacco

Tobacco is also rented in the Darboor, Sackroyapatam, Harnhully, Gurdungerre and Banawar talooks of the Munzerabad division and in the Cadoor talook of the Nuggur Sowdary, where the cultivation of tobacco is carried on. When sold by the Ryots to the Merchants, a duty of ½ fanam per maund is levied from the latter, one half of which is carried to the account of Sayer, and the other half to the rent of tobacco, most part of the tobacco, is taken to the Billick of Canara and the rest consumed in the Villages in Mysore. People who require this article for their own use, purchase it direct from the Cultivators, paying the established duty thereon to the Renters.

There is another tobacco rent in the Hassun, Maharaja droog, Munzerabad and Nursipoor talooks although the article is not cultivated in that quarter, the renter selling for 10 Pagodas what he purchased for five.

Tobacco farms also exist

Runjenaden

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an certain Places in Mysore-Astā-
gram, Vellum-Astāgram, Perea-
-patam, Mundium, Chittledroog,
Anekul and Bachmungul-a-to-
-gether in thirty eight talooks as
before mentioned, and the rents
are conducted in the following
manner-

1st In some talooks the rent
is conducted in the same manner,
as in Bangalore

2d In other talooks where
tobacco is not cultivated, but
rented, the renter imports it as
sellect in retail to the people
with an adequate profit-

3d In a few, the renter collects
it from the Cultivators at the
rate of so much per a certain
extent of land under cultivation

4th In others, the merchants who
purchase the article from the
Cultivators pay a kind of duty to
the renter

5th In certain talooks tobacco
is cultivated without there being
any rent

The tobacco cuts are
mixed up with that of Betel &
Plantains and Ganja that there

amount cannot be distinctly ascertained, tho' according to the account of the year Khara or 1831/32, the total sum of these three articles was stated to be 32,808 Canteroy Pagodas.

No. 31.
Betel leaves.

Betel Leaves.

The monopoly of this article is not general in Mysore. It is only to be found in fifteen Districts, and there are no Records shewing the manner in which it is rented. In Bangalore, the custom is to employ a Renter. He buys at 20 bundles for one fanam, and sells to the Public Servants at 16 bundles the fanam, to the Bazarmen at 8, and at 10 to the Public Servants in the Cantonement.

The Bazarmen sell in retail at 7/4 Bundles the fanam, the remaining 3/4 of one bundle of the 8 received from the Renter, being the profit of the Bazarmen.

The total number of bundles consumed in a year are 14,49,225. the amount sale thereof is 17,423 Pa. the amount of the rent - 12,050 Pa.

and the net profit after deducting the purchase price, and the pay of the Establishment &c., is said to be small, but no reliance can be placed on the information.

The amount of the revenue derived from this rent is mixed up with that of the Tobacco and Gouja, the whole being susceptible of much improvement.

Rent 32
Soupak

Gouja

The Monopoly of this article exists only in a very few Talooks in Mysore. It is confined in Dandjaroe to the South. The Renter purchases his supplies at the rate of from 12 to 24 Rupees the Candy and sells it to the Bazar people at from three to seven Rupees the Candy. The total quantity said to be consumed is 150 Candy, in all the amount sold is 1116 Candy the amount of purchase 256 Candy A separate Establishment is not required, as the affairs of this rent are carried on by the people of the Tobacco Entrepots. The

profits including the sales of any detected smuggled Ganja being Pd 832, and the rent 714 Pagodas. the Net profit or surplus is C.Pd 115-- --

The particulars of this rent in other Talooks cannot be ascertained just- The accounts of this Revenue are mixed up with that of the tobacco & betel leaves which might easily be separated and the proper value duly realized-

Pd 33
Arrack.

Arrack.

This rent is taken by an individual in each Talook in Mysore- The Renter either sublets portions of his rent to others, or manages it in Amanny- If he sublets it, the under farmers engage to pay their rent either for every Shop or for each Village. If kept in Amanny, the Renter establishes manufactories, where the arrack is prepared for distribution, employs his own Servants, and causes the arrack to be sold by retail, at the usual rates.

One Maund of Jaggery and 7½ Seers of Jally bark are mixed up together, and soaked in water for eight days; when the arrack is distilled; twelve bottles being the usual produce of these quantities. The produce of distilling arrack from the Cocoa, Toddy or from the Palmyra trees does not exist in Mysore, as in other Countries in the south of India.

The retail price allowed is 1½ Fanam per bottle, and according to the accounts taken at Bangalore, the profit to the retailer for the twelve bottles is about one Pagoda. The Renter pays his rent to the Sircar maintains no establishment, and enjoys the sole right of a commutation for the Country.

There is no uniform rule as to the extent of the farms, so one man may be the Renter of one, Select or twenty, since there are some taluks rented to Serwaid.

There are two Classes of persons, the one called Pedar, and the other Ettala, who have been accustomed from Ancient times to manage

the arrack trade, and to rent the sales from the Sirkar; but in the later times, the business seems to have been open to all classes.

There is a tax on adultery by women of the Pedder & Culala Castes, and also on their marriages which has been farmed with the arrack. The accounts of this revenue are not kept distinct, but are mixed up with that of the Toddy and the amount of both the eighty Talooks as per accounts for the year Khara or. 1831/32 is 68124 Chs.

This is necessarily a very cursory view of this considerable rent; as it has been found extremely difficult to obtain accurate information. It is however clear that the management of this rent is inefficient, susceptible of improvement and an increase of revenue without any difficulty or complaints. a part of this rent is also improperly mixed up with the land revenue which will be of easy remedy. all that is required is to remove the present confusion, and to secure for the public all that is realized by the

renters

28. Sumpter-87

No 34
Toddy

109

Servants

Toddy.

The trunk which is not general in all the Palms, consists chiefly of what is obtained from the lands occupied by the wild date tree, and is known as such. These are sometimes called serendy trees.

When some cuts very deeply into it toward, that the sap is most generally secured on the heart of summer. It comes through the deeply in the nops, or on in earlier days in the tree trunk. The liquor the Arabs name is say more fitly

Of some Palms, there can no more from which toddy can be by tapping, and drops are there named by an Arabic called Mayan who act under a Master and supply the natives from other wells.

In several places we perceive who make the usual employment of our people both to extract toddy from the trees and to sell it in market, paying them nine to their labour.

There are certain days ready by them people on their merry ages, on the occasion of a

adultery of their women, and on other occurrences, all which, make part of the rent

When the Toddy or Leindy is not rented, the taxes are collected in kind, according to the usual rates by the Shekdar or by such an Establishment as may be kept up for management of the Royalty taxes.

The Accounts of the Revenue are not kept distinct, and mixed up in the Total of the Aumeen

The above are the only particulars which can be ascertained at present, but when the accounts are received distinct, and separate, as required for the present year, it may be hoped that the subject will be better understood -

& Trans. J

1111

No 35.
Defects

The general state of the Country as relating to the Revenue and the management of that important department, will be pretty well understood from the foregoing account. The imperfect manner in which the duties of the Amils and Sowjedars are conducted will also have appeared; and the means proposed to collect in our view the various defects must require deliberate consideration.—

1st That Peshcash fixed on ancient rates, the Landmarks whereon in the Country are frequently effaced by the inferior servants, without authority.

2d That the Ryots may be frequently transposed to their Warum System, agreeable to Government, from one nature of cultivation to another, according to the produce, regard to manures &c. instead of in fixed proportion, and that transfers not only from without authority, from the

Aboozor, but frequently for purposes the most corrupt.

3d That the lands yielding full produce are liable to be given for a reduced Candayeen, somewhat more than can be obtained from them as Warum.

4th That the quantity of Candayeen lands paying a fixed money assessment for the payment of which the Ryots agree at the beginning of the year, and pay regularly every month, is quite unknown to the authorities at the Aboozor, who are therefore at the mercy of every servants in the district, until the sale, thereof, until after the year has closed.

5th Neither is it known to these authorities what is the actual state of the cultivation of the Warum lands, from which the Government is entitled to share the produce. No periodical accounts are received, and no one seems to know nor care, whether these lands are cultivated or not, nor to what extent; is that

the revenue is at the mercy of the inferior servants without check or control.

6th Again, in villages where arrangements have been made at the early part of the year to cultivate the common lands, wet and dry, under the superintendence of the Village servants, from the produce of which the Government is entitled to a share, it is seen when the crops are nearly ready to be reaped, that they are rented to the Potail or the Shanbogue, at the option of the district servants. This rent is often given even after the crops are cut. This is still more frequently the case where arrangements are made under pressure for the immediate part of the revenue, as must be the case when crops are ready to be cut; so that in all these cases the Government is deprived of a considerable portion of the revenue, which would otherwise be realized.

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respective fields, and the Candayan
of these very fields falls to be
included in a rent of general rent
of the village, by which the person
who rents the Warum lands of
the village, becomes the rent rente
of the whole, so that the Candayan
which ought to come direct into
the public coffers is paid to the
Renter by the Ryots. In some
instances, the arrears of Candayan
due by the Ryots, are recovered
by the Renter by destraint and
sale of his property & in other
instances the Renter sees his own
property taken and sold by the
Sircar. The Renter can draw no
profit from the Candayan nor
he merely sues to recover it for the
Sircar, and his profit on the
Warum lands of which he pays
small rents are only of the fol-
lowing, each only as far as in favour
of the Government share, and is
in the first not in no way con-
nected with the Candayan, the
Renter by getting the rents
concerns of the Village into

own hands require the means of
obtaining profit with my defraying
the Expence and my obtaining with
mean Leave to not should be
forgotten that the Estates as we
leave by the Rules shou required
new radical powers under the
regulations established by the Com
mission on May 1825, for a need
they were nothing as to obtain
a Allowance when Necessaries
in an unlikely Country after
fairly by Persons to receive no
Income.

If [illegible] no [illegible]
marked, there appear to be four
different modes of [illegible]

No 1 Upper Berth
2 Upper middle
3 Middle Berth
4 Under Berth or
5 Regular sitting [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

with the results obtained from each, that it may be compared with them in one view, the following abstract has been prepared for that purpose

Abstract

Name of the Village	Number of Ryots	Principles of the rent	Result whether favourable or unfavourable.
Pamarasa nuck Peng on Hoop, or Mettadroog	Ryots	The province of Pallaves under either established Government which by measurement exchange with the current price of the day, must be given Candayum Rayan by every Ryot in the Village	Volantary Rent Ryots but are annually encreased
Nuggoor	11	The amount that may be by each Ryot, the Average is settled but in the manner	Ryots

The Ryots paying Candayum are already the Owners of the Land which they hold, so that by giving their rent in another kind without reserving them from the controul of the Pallaves and they are subjected to the inconveniences that the Ryots in other Villages are

The Ryots are likewise exempted in addition, of increase from the Renter

The Renter, under the mode of management can only be considered as the Superintendant of the Farm of Government, he causes it to be attended to the Cultivation of the land and the reaping of the Crop for the greater part of the year in the capacity of Renter the Ryot, he must be Producer of the Village and expences are authorized the Renter, only for three or four months in the year During this latter period, with the Government share of the produce on his own account

The mode of Collection must be a trustworthy responsible one to the Renter and to the Ryots

Manner of the Village rent	Districts where levied	Principles of the rent	Whether Ryotwar or Village	Result whether favourable or unfavourable —
No 2. Praja Sanka	In Chamaraj Nuggur Taluk of the Nagamangala Boundary	A certain sum of rent is fixed for the whole Village either at the beginning of the year or at the usual periods of renting the others Villages. If there be any difference in the produce below the amount of the rent, it is made up in shares by all the inhabitants of the Village	All the inhabitants of the Village	It appears that Ryotwar and Village rents exist in these Villages. If in any instances the contrary be the case, the rent must probably be formed to have been fraudulently reduced. It is difficult to suppose that the rent is favourable either to the people or the Government and the operation cannot be well understood.
No 3 Mysore Taluk	In certain parts of the country the whole Village is rented to one person who is answerable for the whole rent. The rent cannot be increased, that is no more than the usual means of the Village shall be required from the People but they shall have no reduction	The whole of the Village is rented to one person who is answerable for the whole rent. The rent cannot be increased, that is no more than the usual means of the Village shall be required from the People but they shall have no reduction	Whether the same Village or not	The rent is rarely one, a cause of principal fraction in the character of the rent is a cause of the part of the Village rent must be increased the rent by the

Principles of this rent

This rent is given to one of the Several Principal land Holders called Coolgars. He divides the same amongst the other Coolgars, who make their own arrangements with those under them all either profit or loss occur. it falls to the whole of the said Coolgars. If any of the Ryots either die or desert their lands any claims that may be against them are demanded by the Coolgars amongst themselves.

Whether the principal men or Coolgars of the Villages or those who cultivate the soil are the real Proprietors cannot be exactly ascertained. The influence of these Coolgars is so great that it is not easy to ascertain the State of the Cultivation, nor the produce nor is there any alteration of the internal administration of the Villages the Inhabitants appear to receive from such information only as the Coolgars may think proper to give.

The rent of the Villages is fixed at a certain share. The Village is already divided into from twelve to eighteen portions called Coolgars and the amount of assessment is from three to nine Pagodas per Coolgar, but most of the land is cultivated by the Principal Ryot who rents the remaining to the most needy cultivators at a certain share of the produce. If any of the Ryots either die or desert the rent of the respective Coolgar must be made good by the Principal Ryot.

This is a mistake as an appraisement must be made of the Ryots property before a division can be made of the produce. The Ryots are also obliged to keep up the Principal Bund in the Village.

Mungerabad
Barramahal
Baramahal
Salem
Coimbatore
Tanjore
Madura
Tinnevelly

Mungerabad
Salem
Coimbatore
Tanjore
Madura
Tinnevelly

Result of both these methods

Whether the principal men or Coolgars of the Villages or those who cultivate the soil are the real Proprietors cannot be exactly ascertained. The influence of these Coolgars is so great that it is not easy to ascertain the State of the Cultivation, nor the produce nor is there any alteration of the internal administration of the Villages the Inhabitants appear to receive from such information only as the Coolgars may think proper to give.

One of the principal men in the Village.

This is a mistake as an appraisement must be made of the Ryots property before a division can be made of the produce. The Ryots are also obliged to keep up the Principal Bund in the Village.

Obtaining this rent is considered a hard operation only.

made by the Auditors, who collate the Community in any manner they think proper. And reductions are sometimes made to the account of one fourth above the Community of the preceding year and the accountant to give Satisfactory explanations of the reasons for any such deduction made to ascertain the cause. Next the Steward is heard in the Court, and all information received or matters

11 Lastly if any of the Brethren have any complaints to any Officer, to inspect their Accounts or to any other matter whatsoever, to enquire the Community & ascertain them, & to propose all the Community to have been collected and misappropriated by the Treasurers which is so called an "Thirty system, which necessarily gave rise to the practice of embezzlement and over reductions, which were quite common till the amount embezzled, by a former Treasurer was discovered by the Successor, he then expelled and disowned from all Communion, and became ineligible to be employed again; for it

18. The Jummadundy accounts of Villages do not exhibit the extent of the lands rented but only the revenue under each head; also tho' the Village accounts necessarily afford this essential information they are not referred to the Revenue Cutcherry.

19. The Tahsildars do not appear to inspect the Talooks under them nor to ascertain the state of things on the spot. They generally remain in their Cutcherry, most part of their time being occupied by their Magesterial duties.

20. The Serishtadars of the Tahsildary Cutcherrys prepare the Jamabundy accounts of Thirvaloor, and an account current of the Talooks for every month; and these are usually by not being sent to the Moonsiff, where an Abstract Statement is made out from the Talookary accounts, by which this business is dispatched without any advantage.

21. The great sums expended in the District for the repair of Public works are not properly

accounted

under another, at all events.
With regard to the grain of the Baltic or Arctic lands, which are cultivated under the Russian influence, and which are likely to be, and ought and can to receive a great stimulus from the opening of the Black Sea, I would also remind the House that many of the districts to which reference has been made, and which are likely to produce large quantities of grain, are districts which are not at present in a condition to export any large quantity of grain, and that they will require a considerable time before they will be able to do so. I do not wish to detain the House at any length on this subject, but I would just say that I have received a letter from a gentleman who has resided for many years in Russia, and who has had considerable experience in the cultivation of land in that country, and he tells me that he has no doubt that in a few years Russia will be able to export a large quantity of grain, but that it will require a considerable time before she will be able to do so. I do not wish to detain the House at any length on this subject, but I would just say that I have received a letter from a gentleman who has resided for many years in Russia, and who has had considerable experience in the cultivation of land in that country, and he tells me that he has no doubt that in a few years Russia will be able to export a large quantity of grain, but that it will require a considerable time before she will be able to do so.

due by Stools dead or decrease
particulars would advance
a portion to the Zemindar, and
arrears remained after due
enquiry, and after receiving the
explanations of the Ryots
as present known the Collector
after receipt the Zemindar may
invited to make such recommend
making him effectual collection
over the Inhabitants, for which
I am not possible that the Collector
can be satisfied all the
circumstances known to him
I may be satisfied. A summary
sufficiency can result in
continuance of the present system
of enhanced control over
over so many Districts without a
responsible intermediate authority
over certain portions of them.

Power of Summons at the Collectory
should be made effectual to
enforce their Attendance under
effectual authority over the
Inhabitants, we find the intervention
of Collectors.

5th Any change in the nature
of the Zemindary should be prohibited

prohibited without the orders of
the Hoozoory or if this would occa-
sion too much delay, the Tahsildars,
acting as Collectors, might exercise
a certain degree of authority subject
to the confirmation of the Hoozoory
tho' it would perhaps be advisable
(after deliberate enquiry and con-
sideration) to provide against
the reduction of the Burramgum
under any circumstances whatever.
If the Ryots become poor and un-
able to cultivate the Lands, it may
be given to another — If the produce
from the mismanagement or poverty
of the Ryots be not sufficient
to enable him to pay the rent, it
were better to remit the arrears
than to reduce the Burramgum, —
if this can be removed on any
frivolous pretences, abuses will
take place in spite of the best
arrangements, and the fair
Lessee will get reduced
the next year
name or on the
at rates far
If it be found
cannot cultivate
in the Lands

and that the land from its natural
and local circumstances
ought not to be reduced, it should
rather be transferred to Warren-
tenne as given according to nature,
proper measures being taken to
regain the land share of the
produce, until a proper demand
can be found capable of managing
the land and having the legal
Conveyance -

6th That every opportunity should
be taken to encourage the planting
of Cane, as well for the advant-
-ch of the Wine and the Arrack,
particularly the dry kinds -

7th That a survey and valuation
of Crown land be ordered to ascer-
tain the Conveyance of all lands
in the line of Command, for exam-
ple of which all grants now renewed, as
well as the survey of the mountain
Ridge, will quickly depend. The
valuation of the land must be
necessary that ground about Colom-
-bo which have been granted by
real authority. If any inclosures
the Conveyance then done exclusive but
right, either from the bounty of the

3d An account of the quantity of grain produced.

4th An account showing the total quantity of grain, the property sold, and remaining on hand.

5th An account showing the annual expenditure of the Civil Service, the annual receipt and remaining in the treasury.

6th An account of Civil Servants current.

7th Account current of the expenditure of the different departments.

8th Judicial contract of the Civil Judicial Establishment.

9th An account of Civil Servants on leave and the stipend annexed to the same.

10th Without some account it is not possible that any objection can be made to the manner in which the Revenue collected by the Dewan Sadder and the Commissioner are to be kept in order to the assessment and payment of the several Farmers, according as it may have been established at Madras or Fort St George.

11th The Journal of the Board

which the Mozzoon must be continued to defend entirely on the way who now and in the prospect will be necessary.

19th That early knowledge of proceeds and accounts from the Bombay presidency, for all the various and heavy charges of Government and the accounts of the various other departments, are forthcoming in general very unsatisfactory, and is complained of by the Court of Directors, in the whole of which there is little doubt that a considerable saving may be effected and the Government relieved from the heavy charges of the Bombay establishments, as compared with the Bengal and Madras establishments, a circumstance of the Bengal and Madras accounts are duly received.

20th Another matter of the greatest importance connected with the accounts of Bombay also claims the attention of Government, and that is the very unsatisfactory manner in which the accounts are kept

under process

present circumstances [illegible]
[illegible] in every [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

to give ready redress to the complaints of the Ryots.

21st Public servants should not hold appointments in the towns where they have connections with regard to the public servants living elsewhere their pay should be sufficient to enable them to live decently in the manner required.

22nd Landholders should not discharge their inferior servants from their situations, without orders from the Magistrate, and it is necessary that all servants should be answerable for their conduct.

23rd An investigation should be made into the out-standing arrears, many items of which appear to stand against the ancient landholders, but chiefly against the late Renters. The early disposal of these arrears would be a very desirable measure.

24th An investigation should be made into all Enam lands, and also such lands as have been given to different

of moderate extent are fixed upon and put up for sale to the highest bidder, an sufficient time to be admit of other arrangements being made, for the management of any farms which cannot be disposed of in this manner. The Land Revenue would inevitably increase if the duties on grain were altogether abandoned, nor perhaps would the slight decrease, of a fixed duty, on each article even taken at first - and once for all, instead of being imposed to be collected and realized in every district and sometimes in two and three places in the same one 2d. It is necessary that a day in every week should be fixed for hearing revenue complaints, and that it should be made known by advertisement to the people. Complaints of this kind should be classified, some to be heard and disposed of by the Mokhy-Mirkdars, some by Amildars, some by Soujdars, and so on to the Dewan; every

one

one of these authorities were
responsible that this important
duty is duly executed, and that
the Ryots are not detained away
from their homes, to the grievous
evils of the present system. As
the difficulty and delay in
hearing of complaints, a fruit-
ful source of discontent,
such as disappointment
Ryots, who expected relief
from the rule of the

№ 37 Brief.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Rob. And the Cattle Common are enclosed
in the North, & they think now, for the
protection of their property, must join
the fields or in their Villages. Or
would be satisfactory if part of
the Cattle Common & part of
the Sheep Common were enclosed
-ed, but now of the Cattle Common
the upper part is enclosed & the
lower is open to the Sheep.

Mr Rowlands they were enclosed
before the Inclosure Act

Our valleys & high land
-s often come to arms & break
open & the Farmers sometimes have
their Hedges & Ditches broke
to pieces & their Crops trampled
on & destroyed by Cattle, Sheep &
Horses, and if one Farmer
complains to the Lord of the
Manor, & he to the Steward
of the Court, & he to the
Bailiff, & he to the Constable
& he to the Tithingman, & he
to the Hayward, & he to the
Farmer, & he to the Servant
to drive the Cattle out of the
Corn, & the Cattle are driven
to the Pound, & the Owner
of the Cattle comes & claims
them, & pays the Pound
Keeper his Fee, & the Pound
Keeper pays the Hayward,
& the Hayward pays the
Farmer, & the Farmer pays
the Servant, & the Servant
pays the Lord of the Manor,
& the Lord of the Manor
pays the Steward of the Court,
& the Steward of the Court
pays the Bailiff, & the Bailiff
pays the Constable, & the
Constable pays the Tithingman,
& the Tithingman pays the
Hayward, & the Hayward
pays the Farmer, & the Farmer
pays

Remark following upon the
mutiny of Soldiers employing on
the Lines the Confederate Army before
the city of the Sultans Army, at a
time when it was in equal to Force
for an enemy so that place as secure
& unprotected. The first mate
of Lieutenant Governor was
murdered by the Soldiers & the
Lieutenant Governor with
the two officers of the Court
Guard & the Soldiers were, the Town
of Sultans Commons, the Town
was almost Confounded, the Commissioners
of the Assembly Members of the Council
and the Magistrates of the Town
to the Lines for Town many after
which the Town Guard to Guard
with the Lines, and many fine
Ladies of the Town to the Lines
Lieutenant Governor to the Town
Town to Confounded almost the Town
Inhabitants, Town Guard almost
with Light-Horse and Soldiers
and almost in many to Town out
the Guards which have gratuity
of the Lieutenant State of the Town
which has certain of almost upon
under the Commission.

The Inhabitants of the
Country almost the Lines

5th Remark State of Town

assembled only from the adjoining regiments according to the united resolution of Brennan, to defend the ducks grounds at the Lagoon, and of the officers in the district, and to draw the men & muster-staff Officers detailed to assist the district-muster to be performed regularly, and the men accustomed with the exercises & evolutions which were found necessary, from which cause the men & the commissioned officers of the [illegible] regiment and [illegible] & almost the [illegible] were to be [illegible] the commencement of the [illegible] the commissioned officers of the said Regiments [illegible] to attend [illegible] that an attempt at the [illegible] depends the duties of the Militia [illegible] may and Regulations, are expected [illegible] the recommended [illegible] of the most respectable [illegible] and [illegible] from assembling [illegible] in communication with the [illegible] Brooklyn and the Officers and encouraging [illegible] assembling the Regts & Officers of the [illegible] Governor & the Militia in the [illegible] Officers and Officers [illegible] Corps of the Militia [illegible] with the new Officers.

Memorandum No. 12.

It has been Regulations of the Governor & Council of Militia [illegible] Annual [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

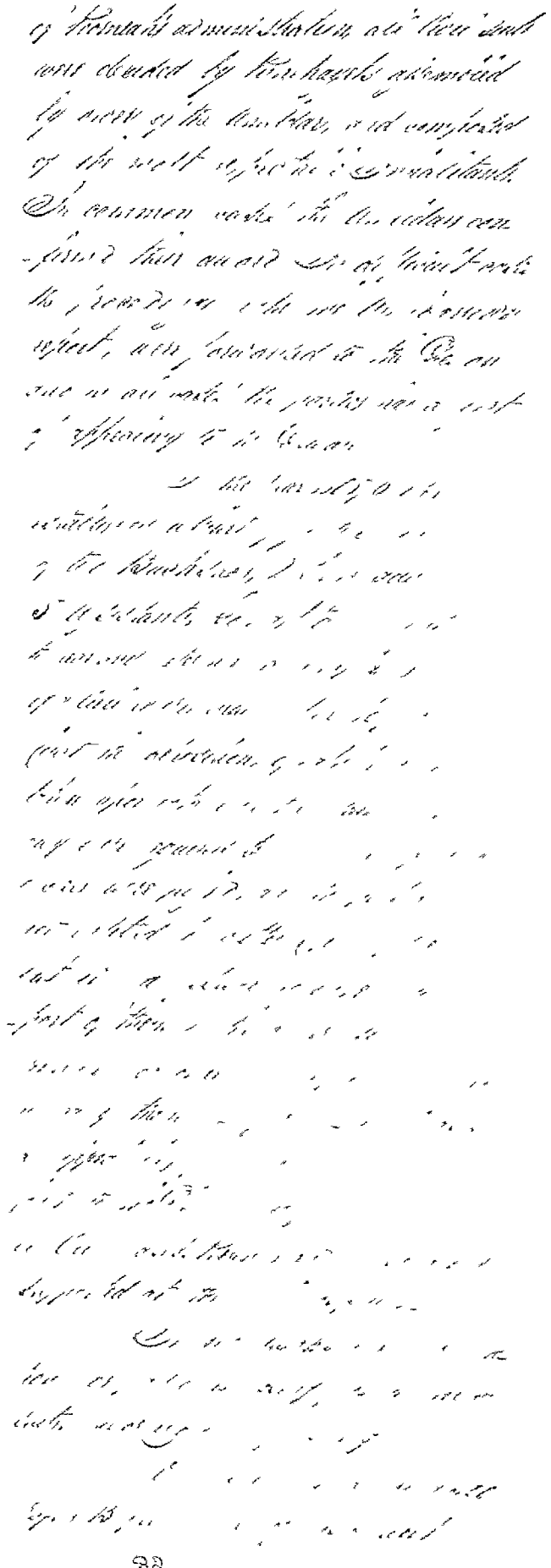
Tabel

customers Merchants of respectable Agents
Merchants &c. now concerned, for Insolvent,
whose estate & effects unfortunate are
supposed to be Clear, who wishes to
know their Accounts, or by some Person for their
purposes. & the Commissioners

The Assignees upon the Bankrupt
not to be paid their annuity except
according to the covenant the creditor
and pay to a Person duly appointed
Surety & sign one Receipt under the
direction, or agent may be Certificate
& warrant the said, one to the
Person or persons out, and sent the
of warrant into the Hands of a Solicitor
and the same agreement, under
stated, to pay the Commissioners &c.
and of the said Bankrupt, & a warrant
granted to summon the creditors
assigns and Bonds upon the said
to be sent with, & Insolvent
as under their upon a Petition
to Bond in an Instrument to be
& the Assignment to which Person
Bankrupt consigned, most Persons
to pay to Insolvent and Assignees
of. &c. Such Bankrupt to be
under & the Commissioners, Proceedings
in Execution Such Bankrupt to be
paid to the Creditors Attending, & given
at Court Meeting of great importance,
concerning Bankrupt, Insolvent &c and
Creditor.

Penang the first day of

J



was enabled to award the punishment due to his offences, this seemed more a just matter regarding great offences in the province as these days.

On the reign of Ferdinand I. there was a dispute between the two princes Peter Petrovich and Stephen Stephanovich, and the latter was taken prisoner, and a diploma obtained from the Emperor Ferdinand, stating the same to be unwarrantable, and the Palatine was ordered to enquire, and to punish the offenders, but the Palatine was not able to do it, because the offenders were of the best families in the country, and the Palatine himself was a creature of the Emperor, and was not willing to offend the Emperor's favourites, for the Palatine was not willing to offend the Emperor's favourites, for the Palatine was not willing to offend the Emperor's favourites.

In 1562 Ferdinand sent his mandate, that the dispute between the two princes should be enquired into by the Palatine, and punished.

Sir Macduff Woodbury in the Bigger Cabinet has been hearing the despatch of Pudding Feather major &c. and by no means answer the objects for which they were intended. If a Person, and always very often they can come to an understanding, and much time is lost in which things which they do not think necessary at this moment, for they could be answered the Court, and that the judges are always defendant on Trial. Sir Thomas Attorney of the Duke of Portland is disposed with, as Sir Henry and that instead of the other Person should be here, and can answer, with his help, as the Duke of Portland, which signified for any Person Employed or which ought to be the Justice finding upon the Court

Sir Thomas Cumberland instructions of the 4th of August 1814 among which certain information in the Indian Islands of Bengal, it is not worthy of credit may be the Judge

No. 30

30. Military, a general view of the Strength of the different Establishments at different periods.

Akbar.

The Military Establishments of Akbar are not to be considered, consisting of the Irregular Horse or Dependants the Mansabdars of his Empire, which he obliged to take the Field on occasion, & give him account of the Emperor's Majesty or Rendezvous.

Akbar has been very exact for the Cavalry. Every Mansabdar, from the rank of Yuzbashi, or Captain of 100 Horse, under the command of the Khan Khanan, Commander in Chief of the Army, down to the Mansabdars distributed at command in the Provinces. Each Mansabdar, whether Omrah or Commander, had a number of Horse to keep, which were inspected by Officers appointed from Court for that purpose, & every Horse was marked with the Emperor's Seal. The Horses of Persian Breed were distinguished by a Mark on the Thigh.

After the Horses of the Mansabdars were inspected, the Yuzbashi was ordered to receive his Pay, according to the Rate of his Mansab, the Horses of Persian Breed at 40 Rupees per month, & the Horses of Turkish Breed at 30 Rupees per month. The Pay of the Mansabdars was regulated by the Number of Horse they were to keep, from 10 to 10,000. The Pay of the Yuzbashi, or Captain of 100 Horse, was 200 Rupees per month, that of the Commander of 10,000 Horse 4000 Rupees per month. The Pay of the Mansabdars of Horse

Assessor station the Ass.
Angels, or Stable Rock, including horses
amounted to $700, and the yearly dividends
including all sorts of stocks to $800.
The unfinished distribution and payment
of said Legacy was commenced by the Judge
in 1865, expect more to settle Myers affairs
when.

Closing the examination,
Messrs. Mr. Manning, Irish, Ward & Myers
Counsel, that the Treasury of 1867 remain Act 30
cents & 1/2 left us should be also considered
of 300 Dividends, or Stock Certificates, and
3367 certificates, and that we are also
compelled to pay Mr. Assessment
of Revenue, to that of 300 shares &
the most of Revenue assessment Stocks
to Stocks amount amounted of 1865
was over $700 Stocks, making amount
of $700 Certificates Revenue, & Mr.
most of the Stocks Assessment Tax,
and of 3500 was and 3335 being average an
annual expense of $2500 Certificates, the
difference amount over the Assessment
$700 Certificates, & also an difference
Act.

Mr. Myers Mr. Mr.

When the County was taken over
in 1851 Mr. Myers Assessment was Stocks of
of the most & sold Certificates to the
amount of $700 Certificates, & also
made & made the most every day & year
by annual Certificates, this was not settled
for work, since & the Estate also made
and 300 Certificates, which amounted to
$700 Certificates to Mr. Myers, & sold

Appendix No 16

men of the Military School who would not raise a Battalion amongst
If this the Rangers system were carried to far, and any person wished
to see their own individual Interests
done as Rangers, the right whom it
is so much an object to employ, would
in a great measure be rendered Useless
other hand, if there were no Rangers
all every officer's men who are ready
at once themselves are to Engage
with them a Corresponding Body of
Loyal Settlers, a subsidy of Land
would also not get their assistance
Lieutenant Governor Simcoe
Militia Act and Rangers
Militia, of the Province
Rangers and Loyalists
In consideration however this
would be objected to upon this
I say with that, a Battalion would
have the best plan for the Loyal
who might be settled
Militia Act and appointed to them
Rangers, or new Militia may therefore
Regiments thereby, Not wishing to
the Militia or Yeomanry Act but
the Rangers, or only at an Event
& in any Country that

When once appointed the
Officers in the Regiments of Militia
the Rangers amongst themselves are given

means bad, and some very slight as
many as the united Strength of two
men of Horses endeavouring
for said time which as near every
practicable, but within the space
days slightly 10 which a Horse is
a enabled, & a despatching till
many very good Cattle are
to Plant.

I have noticed in the hands
a Farm Inspector certain the damage
of the Communal-Enclosures, and I may
as an Instance that the situation are
only to mention Commons in Kent
of a few Years, from the Farmers
can make. For Land a mile round
of Town, and the Enclosures
from the Commons Stands.

The entirement of an
Inland is necessary as many Acres
Arable, for they are very ill
and can't Cultivate them Properly,
with from a Scarcity of Manure
the Corn, as well as Cattle, are
a many in Town of the Produce
consumed by the Inhabitants
Suburbs at Least in three of the Years,
Good Crops with the Exception

The system of Watering as has
been in use in Yorkshire for the Horses
Cows and many Gentlemen Horses
Cattle in other Counties of England
I am sure your Lordship Very Humble
Servt

should be found, and the same found on
entered on the New Records, the owner
receiving that amount only in the
event of the Heirs becoming entitled
under the Statute, and the Treasurer
Clerk of the Board may not a receipt
more than one fourth part of such
Sum as aforesaid, and other proof
is this that such Heir is entitled
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] which it would be a fault of not only to admit to [illegible] with the [illegible]

In relation to the [illegible] we may say the Scriptures that [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

men. That it has been considered one very great hardship and inconvenience that a very certain, and but the owners of the lands thus burned and thereby devastated, have a claim to remuneration. I hardly know how it could have been avoided.

Mode of Appointment

The Mode of appointment was until of late years purely one of selection.

[illegible] was at first [illegible] County Court Judges [illegible] Justices [illegible] Then [illegible] by vote [illegible] Justices [illegible] by a majority [illegible]

The Legislature [illegible] enquire into and report [illegible] Magistrates [illegible] Governor [illegible] Council [illegible] Then [illegible] appointments are to [illegible] Crown cannot [illegible] Resident [illegible] with [illegible]

[illegible] Nothing [illegible] can [illegible] removed [illegible] removed from [illegible] cause [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

by Colonel Conway including the Commissary recommended by that Officer, but which the Commissioners have considered unnecessary and reprehensible innovation, they have ordered new Clothing as good as that now on hand for Regular Troops, to meet Contract with the first to which they are pressing at the very superior Rates. The Militia Officers are provided in like manner with Clothing of a different kind with much reluctance of expence and the other Body of Militia on Service of the description which has been shewn to their interests in this respect. Certain Stores in the event of their Service would also contribute much to their comfort, as a Tent or Cabbins, but they could not now be procured, for Articles as recommended by Colonel Conway would certainly cost more than a reasonable price of Wages, and would not add to the comfort of Soldiers. It is a mistake to say that the same Economy used by the Commissioners of U. S. without cost, or an Article of Cost Same enjoined by the Resolves that Boots and Shoes never were issued, and that a pair intended as a Boot as an Inducement from off them off Old Contracts, and Humane Consideration which the most unfeeling and are practiced by the most to any other army, the Head Quarters proposed to be established in the

scene

room of the latter, would in my opinion
prove most cumbrous and incomplete.
We apprehend some of the men would
conduct themselves
it would be most unbecoming
their Commander, on the contrary
useful to the men, and more decent
& convenient when assembled.

Sir James's Settlement

The Canoes are more commodious
are as fast as they were now to be
tion of the Canal. They have
sailed with a Swivel, and
any fixed fastening, on a Canal
Canoe, another would answer
visible Inclination was perhaps
as the Canal was not
Depth of the Water.

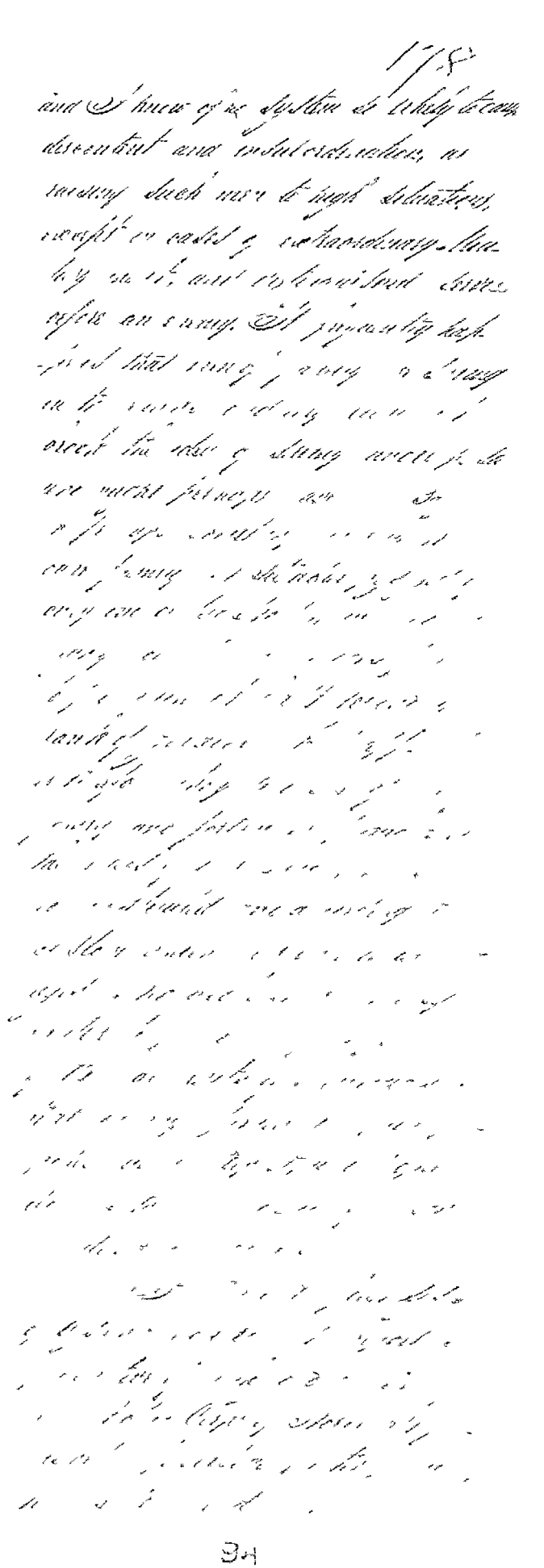
The Canoes are to be
the Canal was very
of the voyage for them
them as Servants keeps
be made
Canal
Canal
Canal
of the Canal
Canal
Canal

undertaking & attempt to improve their condition
& foundation, and in doing this & them duly
the service will be most promoted. The most
effectual method of the speedy arrest of command
should be positively forbidden. Another
object of other operations the officers
would highly appreciate as most effectual
in acquiring a knowledge of their
arms as in drawing the arms of the
other part of their Dist. Orders. It is
my pleasure to confirm the Brigade
with the Head of Pendleton, in Montgomery
Steiners Band, which on parade this morn
exercised with the arms, and
has an excellent appearance in marching
and in firing, and would highly recommend
the Colonel command this part
of the regiment with them in attending
the parade with the other arms
of Colonel Steiners Band & Brigade
Band to the Colonel on the
Expiration of the Brigade & the Colonel
dated the 18th October 1814

Orderly or Regimental
Majority of the Militia and
Colonel of the Regiment of Militia
called to the Brigade Parade
in Pendleton & Station Officer to Brigade
Found that he may from Captain and
and employed in discharging the duties
of Brigade Major in the absence
Captain Steiners Band in Pendleton
from the Brigade Parade
Captain Steiners Band in Pendleton
from the Brigade Parade

"Should take place without your
"knowledge or consent, you
"shall not be held responsible
"for such act. And that
"you may be relieved from
"all trouble, I will
"assume all responsibility
"and will hold you harmless
"from any and all claims
"that may arise from
"such action. Should
"you desire any further
"information, please call
"at my office, 1st floor
"Rooms 5 & 6 Masonic Temple
"Building, Corner Main
"and Commercial Streets
"Salem Oregon"

Of course I knew
my own business, so I
thought, and I didn't
relish Dr C's
meddling with it, and
considered it unkind
that they should
write, who never
took the trouble
to



[illegible] duties of officers. It is the duty of the Commandant of the Steamer to see that the personnel of the Ship in every way qualified for the service and on bad consequence can there arise [illegible] [illegible] ing out Ships is to be understood to be [illegible]

It is very unpleasant in point of fact, and very unseemly, that the Officers and men should be carrying on [illegible] the quarter deck & [illegible] their offices and duties, and even threats and language passing [illegible] the quarter deck [illegible]

It must never be [illegible] on the Signal Flag, for it should [illegible] forgotten, that the flag never ceases to be displayed in the same as in the day Signals nothing [illegible] and that if they were of a regular form could not be [illegible] of being seen and observed, and are not consequently [illegible] [illegible] Ship. It is that on the whole [illegible] recognition of Ships flags may not [illegible] changed for the worse. The disadvantages [illegible] the advantages of [illegible] [illegible] obliged beyond the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for more critical & costly [illegible] ought to [illegible] [illegible] accountancy than that [illegible] [illegible] Cavalry maintained by the Company in [illegible] doctrine does not [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

/112/

[illegible]

[illegible]

163/4

1/3/1

1831 afghan 6 th aug 1987 ...
... 9 Battalion ...
... 1831 ...
... 13

...

...

...

[illegible] ment and that the Petitioning creditor did not attend meetings and did refuse to and found [illegible] of my affairs and contrary to [illegible] of the Statute. But in the case of the bankrupt and under [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

were taken by the Army without compensation, and never sold to the Government individuals in the town. Their interest are now desired to be the private property of the men who paid for them.

Camdachaire Irregular Infantry.

Immediately upon the commencement of the siege of Jhansi Raja Bhau Bin Camdachaire Rao was left up at the head of about 1000 men, the body of whom were entirely Deccanis, as were also about 300 of Jyahar, the rest being Hindustanis. Of the men who composed the Jhansi army about 3000 were employed in Jhansi, and after their defeat dispersed to the Country, the remaining 7000 were employed for several months in the field in a compact body in the Camp. One half of the latter were mounted on the other half were foreigners in order to keep the field, whilst the rest were employed in the Fort. Their pay was 4 rupees a month in the Cavalry and 3 rupees a month in the Infantry, the former receiving 1 rupee more than the latter.

Camp

187

During September 1830 an Ordinance was read stating ... more observance in respect to ... ment of the Sunday The Accounts rendered by Agents for various Sums were ordered to be filed, viz the Accts of Messrs ... and the Accts of Messrs ... as Commissioners etc

Ordered that Mr Surveyor Graham, do forthwith lay before this Court Plans of a Boy of Mears from the Commencement of Jetty Quay to the Entrance of Boy Town, and employed them accordingly, Peter Mowbray to attend therewith. The Ordinance was received a second time & passed and that the Clerk of this Court transmit a certified Copy thereof to the Governor &c &c

Ordinance No 20

The Accounts of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Revenue of the County Colony 1831 was laid before the Court & ordered to be filed

Ordinance No 21

the Hungarian Subsidies in time of
-peace, if entertained for service
against the revolted Hungarians.

The Austrian Emperor in-
-cluded 336 Hungarian Horse,
that is without Arms, and Saxon
Palatinen Horse. Their Master of
Ordnance the Saxon as chief of
the Council with the rest of the most
former Steps, and entitle, in any
day the Queen as Supreme Steps
The Queen however not willing
additional on the account. And
the Queen may further consult
to an Absolute the Steps. Empe-
-rour when we have significant upon
him as to the Subsidies & the ac-
-cording to the Application & and
Subsidy and this is not Sufficient,
that a mandate went to Hungary.
The nations of the Hungarian em-
-pire is altogether excluded from
the other account of the Empire in
but now that obliged back, on ac-
-of the Silly Queen was with Sub-
-mit of Such Subsidies and is
ordinary Application as in Bo-
-th regular Contributes, and Hungary
not Subject but for their Subsi-
-dies the exact account of the Queen
Subject that it is not to the
Council of the Austrian that is Hungary
Hungarians are not in any Case
Subject to their Ordinary Steps
-that according to the Queen Application
Hungarians

No. 110. Military Station

must still be kept up to a high state, and not to be managed and conducted

In the foregoing observations I have assumed that the whole of the Battalions (3500) should be kept up on their present footing, a measure which, I am inclined strongly to recommend, for reasons which need not here be detailed. The whole body is now managed with very little difficulty, and much economy, by means of the present Establishment and Authority at its head, and most of the financial & other affairs of Sam[ford] go on satisfactorily. I suppose that only Officers are required for the ordinary management of this Force at the seat of Government, and beyond the frontier an Inspecting Commandant, aided by one Staff Officer should be appointed, as in the Cape Colony, when the Commander of the Division serves Grant. I feel persuaded however that any similar measure of reduction would only occasion a divided authority, implying without obliging that of the Resident and produce endless disconcert amongst the Kings Sam[ford]. when any movement or disposition was projected, and would frustrate the Commissioners, if they were to insist that the Resident managed & made it appear that the act was not his or did not know that any orders touching the Chiefs might [illegible]

S.S.O

to

191

Nicholas Book

102.

have been impressed by the determination
of a sufficient number of Virginia
Officers with very little pecuniary
to the Officers employed in the
Navy and Commissary Departments
would in my mind enable
Congress the earlier to settle their
Accounts with justice to the Army
in the event. Those who have
to expect in the event Congress
Virginia Line after the
Army Establishment
Virginia Line
Virginia Line
Virginia Line

and has often spoken of the difficulty he
found in professing entire ignorance
of matters with which he was
well acquainted, in common
with the accused, for the reasons
given by the Counsellors, & have always
been that every thing in question
would and should only be
supposed to have been done &
discussed in their Secret
Committee_

There was likewise produced
for the prosecution a written
paper in French which had been
delivered to the Privy Council
which the Counsellors were desired
to peruse & give their opinion
whether it was a proper answer
to the Memorial of the Ambassador
of Spain_

There was likewise a memorial
translated into English from the Spanish
which Mr Hume acquainted them
he had received from Mr Stanhope
which was read & ordered to be
added as an Appendix to the Memorial
mentioned, delivered by Mr Hume
the Secretary of State and fully explained
to the Gentlemen of the Council by
the Secretary of State for foreign affairs
at the time of their examination_

Appendix No 33.

There was also a petition of Joseph
Jones read to the Counsellors examined
by the Attorney General to which was
annexed a letter from Mr Stanhope
dated Jan 1720 which was not thought material
to the foregoing matters and therefore was not

Sig

No. 49 Questions

196.

relating to the late Lieutenant General
who received Letters from Washington
and other eminent Characters, were not known
prior to 1799, or not examined & collected
& published by the Committee
of that Year.

[illegible] Mr. Sparks has
[illegible] Letters [illegible]
[illegible] Correspondence [illegible]
[illegible] Washington [illegible]
[illegible] Letters [illegible]
[illegible] Letters [illegible]
[illegible] Letters

199.

appears to have given an answer, that
more dissatisfaction to the Inhabitants
would arise than if being passed should
[illegible] by [illegible] as a [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

CONTD IN
NEXT ROLL

CONTD IN
NEXT ROLL

END

END